ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,646—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Milkmaid BRAND
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M. L. ARABIA	7,902	J. L. Parfitt	23rd Aug.
* PENINSULAR	5,194	T. Leigh	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	F. Barcham	6th Sept.
* EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,988	R. H. Gordon	20th "
PENINSULAR	5,391	T. Leigh	27th "
M. L. EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	4th Octr.
* ORIENTAL	5,194	F. N. Tillard	11th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,291	T. Leigh	18th "
* ORIENTAL	5,194	F. N. Tillard	25th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th August, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct. 1902.
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 360.	Rs. 307-8.	Rs. 155.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a NIPPON	Klausberger	6500	25th Oct
a TRIESTE	E. Mecenzi	5095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassovitch	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 600. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued [illegible] Calais, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	E. Mecenzi	5,095	23rd Aug.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	3,771	23rd Augt., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Samson House, 28, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 15th August, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Charbonnel	28th Aug. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4250	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy-Fromy, to sail on or about 17th September 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS & PASSENGER AGENTS,
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)
8, Hornby Road—BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA—8, Dalhousie Square, E.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—(Head Offices), 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
MARSEILLES—32, Rue de la Republique.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.
CAPE TOWN—37 Adderley Street, S.A.
DURBAN S.A.—Field Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at Interest to be learned on Application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE maintaining expense, at CLIENTS' Service.
STOCK & SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest collected.
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MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY the 29th August, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 26th August, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on THURSDAY, the 28th August, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMU.

S. S. "PALITANA" 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 23rd August.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 3rd September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 23rd August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1903.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK & SON have JUST ISSUED the AUGUST NUMBER of their "Oriental Travellers' Gazette" containing full details of SAILING DATES for the Coming Season and Fares by all Lines.

A Copy will be sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
13, Esplanade Road,
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INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1902

WITH AN ACCURATE MAP.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE for the year 1902 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. The high position accorded to Macleans Guide as an indispensable book of reference is fully maintained in this edition. The Guide therefore contains an increased amount of local and general information corrected to the latest date, and the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and augmented

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Diseases, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description [illegible] carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE, the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

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HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY

J. R. CLEAVE & CO.,
Proprietors.

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BOMBAY OFFICE:
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BRANCH OFFICES:
London, New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Singapore, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Shanghai, Hankow, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Soul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Kobe, Osaka, Kure, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Maitsuru, Miike, Hakodate, Taipeh, etc.

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CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy, Arsenals, and Railway Bureau; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the famous Miike, Tagawa, and Yamano Coal Mines; and

SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Kishima, Mameda, Mannoura, Onoura, Otsuji, Sasahara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yunokibo, and other Coals.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over £ 9,900,000 and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N. B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the

ORIENTAL

which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.

LOANS ON THE COMPANY'S POLICIES
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Immediate payment of Claims on proof of death and title.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.
MENTIONED IN
DESPATCHES;

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been Gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotion in the Army and Navy Gazetted up to May 6, 1902.

PRICE ONE SHILLING,
By Post 1-2.

THE ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE,
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LONDON, W. C.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
now merged in the ROYAL INSURANCE, CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

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IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF
OF
EXCELLENCE
AND
THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING
BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS
AND ENJOY A LARGER
SALE THAN ANY OTHER

BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in		
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	46 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 6	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 9	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 47-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

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Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PREMIER BICYCLES are Free-Wheels.
PREMIER BICYCLES are Superfine Machines in every respect.
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PREMIER BICYCLES embody the most recent improvements.
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PREMIER BICYCLES are offered with the belief that they covers everything likely to be desired by any class of rider.
PREMIER BICYCLES have been manufactured for His Majesty King Edward VII.
PREMIER BICYCLES are the lightest, strongest, most durable and most elegant Machines on the Market.

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THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1.

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ADEN.

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TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

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1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

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3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.

All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small.

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Business in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.
Advances made on Mining Shares at 6 per cent. per annum.
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N.B.—An elaborate Handbook fully treating of the Mining Scheme can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FEVERS! MALARIA!! PLAGUE!!!
DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC.
(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT).

TRADE MARK.

A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR
MALARIA AND INFLUENZA, INTERMITTANT, JUNGLE and BILIOUS FEVERS.

Fevers of all types and at all stages, and a mild attack of Plague.

It is without its equal in persistent and protracted Agues, and a short trial proves its efficacy.

Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC promises all important advantages over other fabrique, that it may be administered when the Fever is on or off and it does not produce any unpleasant symptoms which frequently follow the use of other Fever Remedies.

AS A PREVENTIVE

People residing in such places where there is an epidemic of Plague or in low damp places or frequenting the malarious districts are strongly advised to keep a bottle of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC with them and take a small dose of it every day before going out on duty.

It is quite harmless and can be given to a child with safety.

This remedy has been tried over 25 years with success.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

PROPRIETORS:

M. T. MADON & CO., CHEMISTS,
24, 26, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

Can be had at Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms of disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, neglect or debility, whether in boy, wealthy gentleman, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, or 4/6 per package of 3/9 the Principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

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There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

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If you cannot sleep for coughing, use Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value.

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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists

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ON originally scientific means of Curing Nervous Debility and its Various Physical and Nervous Ailments, without the use of Nauseous Stomach Medicines.

The simplest is safe and sure, and a Permanent and Effective Cure is Ensured in all Cases of Weakness in Young and Old Men.

A fully Explanatory Pamphlet sent sealed free of charge —Address C. MURRAY, 7, Southampton Row, High Holborn, London, England.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE POONA HORSE SHOW
WILL BE HELD ON
THURSDAY, THE 25TH,
AND
FRIDAY, THE 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1902.
Prospectus on application to
THE HON. SECRETARY,
5, Stanley Road, Poona.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September, 1902, for CONSTRUCTING BUILDINGS for a Central Depot for the Presidency Vaccine Department, at Bombay. The value of work will be about Rs 46,000.
Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.
J. K. WILLIAMS, C.E.
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 14th August, 1902.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 23rd August, at 9-30 P.M.
C. BOILEAU,
22nd July, 1902. Hony. Secretary.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ..... Rs. 12
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Single Copy ..... As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, REQUEST that THOSE GUESTS who have RECEIVED INVITATIONS from Government to the BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CAMP at DELHI, WILL KINDLY COMMUNICATE WITH US, REGARDING THEIR REQUIREMENTS, as we have undertaken the Management of the Camp.
Very early intimation should be given.
McCAUSLAND & CO.
1, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR AUCTION SALE absolutely to the highest bidder without limit or reserve. The whole of the 3 ICE-MAKING MACHINES, PLANT, LAND, HOUSES, &c., belonging to the OUDH ICE COMPANY at Lucknow, Cawnpore and Bareilly, on
WEDNESDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER, 1902,
Commencing at 10 A. M.
To be sold at the Oudh Ice Company's premises at Hazaribagh, Lucknow.
Full Particulars on Application to
PEAKE ALLEN & CO.,
Auctioneers, Lucknow.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY,
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,
COMPRISING
THE G. I. P. AND INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY SYSTEMS.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF OLD MATERIAL—CAST IRON SELF ACTING VALVES FOR LATRINES, SHORT LENGTHS OF RAILS, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP AXLES, WHEELS AND TYRES, ETC., ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive tenders at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m., (Garden Fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of September 1902, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's General Storekeeper at Parel, the Acting Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bundar, and the Assistant Storekeeper at Jhansi.
TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.
TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove anything by the transaction.
PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.
NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.
APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from date of acceptance of tender.
G. B. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th August 1902.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1896 and 1901 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1894 and 1901, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.
Single Copy ..... Annas 4.
Bombay Gazette Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay,

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and Q.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Waters broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per meason including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per meason. Commission on horses bought and sold, Rs. 12½. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Oats, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MERHJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF CUT PIECES OF DHOTIES, SHIRTING, &c.
By order of N. W. Kemp, Esq., Acting Official Assignee, H. C. and in re Laljee Lowjee Lohana and Morarjee Laljee Lohana, Insolvents, Messrs. MERHJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 25th August 1902, at 2-30 p. m. at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, consisting of cut pieces of white and grey dhoties, shirtings, jamavaks, mulls, small empty Malta box, oil carpets, &c.
MERHJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1902.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column)
RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

THE "CROWN" PUZZLE given free. It is hard to work the puzzle but it is harder to find Organs equal to the "CROWN" Best for Church. Best for Homes. The Puzzle will be found an interesting and amusing problem.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

EK-DAM'S RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobie Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 36, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

LAWSON TAIT BEDS with Patents Diagonal wire Mattress at Rs. 27 each. The lowest price ever offered to the Public. Stock kept by M. BRESLAUER & Co. Bombay.

ONLY 25 PAIRS.—Ladies' Black or Tan Court Shoes, Rs. 1-4 per pair. During the last few days of our Monsoon Clearance Sale.—SUTOR & Co., (Retail Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SINGLE and PAIR HARNESS AT SALE PRICE.—Best Brown Leather Single Horse or Pony Harness, Brass Mounts, Rs. 60; Sale Price Rs. 47-8. Brown Leather Pair Horse or Pony Harness with Brass Mounts, Rs. 70 and Rs. 125, Sale Price Rs. 62-8 and Rs. 97-8, during our Monsoon Clearance Sale only.—SUTOR & Co., (Retail Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA army BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PUTTEE LEGGINGS.—A few pairs only in Black or Tan slightly shopsoiled, Reduced to Rs. 6-8 per pair. Last few days of our Monsoon Clearance Sale now proceeding.—SUTOR & Co. (Retail Agents,) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.—School Boots and Shoes at greatly Reduced Prices during our Monsoon Clearance Sale. Strong Black or Tan Oxford Lace School Shoes from Rs. 1-4 and Boots from Rs. 2. Strictly inspection invited. Last few days of Sale now on.—SUTOR & Co., (Retail Agents,) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MUST BE SOLD.—To make room for New Stock. Ladies Tan Lace Oxford Lace or Button Shoes, from Rs 2-4 Ladies High Leg Tan Balmoral Lace or Button Boots from Rs. 2-12. Monsoon Clearance Sale now on.—SUTOR & Co., (Retail Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

GENTS REAL HAND SEWN BOOTS AND SHOES.—At Sale Prices. Black or Tan Oxford Lace Shoes Rs. 4-6 only. Black or Tan Balmoral Lace Boots Rs. 5-14. Last few days of our Monsoon Clearance Sale now on.—SUTOR & Co. (Retail Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

40 POUNDS is the weight of my new Pattern Shooting or Field Service Tent complete with bathroom. Catalogues free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

IXL DURRIES in fast colours. New patterns now ready.—Free on application to WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

PAY A VISIT to JACKERIA EBRAHIM'S SHOP No. 52, Esplanade Cross Road, opposite Market Police Office, it will repay you. Large Assortment of Goods and Oilmanstores by every Mail at Fair Rates.

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WANTED a CANVASSER, for a large Steam Printing Press, to obtain orders on Commission. Apply Box "No. 452 A.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

THE DURBAR AT DELHI.—Large Stocks of TENTS on hand ready for immediate delivery. Address the PROPRIETOR, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Bombay.

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chaukis, No. 6.

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THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phoenix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE, MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

GINNING ROLLERS & WASHERS.—Orders now being Registered for Machine or Hand-made ROLLER WASHERS and ROLLERS. A large stock of the latter on hand ready for immediate delivery.—SUTOR & Co., Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRO COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt. and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery in Bombay.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

CORONATION PORTRAITS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographers of Bombay, have resumed taking CORONATION PORTRAITS at the special Reduced Prices i.e. 3 Copies, Cabinet size Portraits, for Rs. 10, during this month.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly Printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabholkar Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Corner Kazi, Jail Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Trains and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 1 Annas. A General Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminii.

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SOLE AGENTS.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

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Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point.	Aden.		

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
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Thuiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay, Agency Elphinstone Circle.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (Invested in Govt. Paper) ,, 5,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: MEERUT.

BRANCHES: LUCKNOW, SIMLA, NAINI TAL BAREILLY, ALLAHABAD AND DELHI.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits on the following terms,—
Five per cent. per annum requiring eight or twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
3 ,, ,, ,, ,, 3 ,,
4 ,, ,, ,, ,, 5 ,,
Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of depositing, or at any subsequent date.
The 3 per cent. Deposit is available on demand by the Bank's Bills on London.
Compound Interest is allowed on Deposits half-yearly on which notice of withdrawal is not recorded.
If no instruction be given as to the appropriation of a Deposit noted for withdrawal, it will, on expiry of the term of notice, be re-deposited on the same terms. Notice of due date is not given by the Bank. The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off any of the above Deposits on or of modifying the terms by giving one month's notice, either by public advertisement or private intimation.
Deposit receipts are, when desired, issued, payable, to "either or survivor."
The Bank grants and purchases Bills on London, Scotland, Ireland, and on all the principal towns in India.
Sterling Bills are issued at sight or for a term not exceeding four months after sight. Bills for amounts under £10 are only granted on demand.
Army and Civil Pay and Pension Bills are realised in India free of charge.
Government Securities and other valuables are received for Safe Custody at a charge of 1 per cent. to the declared value. The minimum fee is Re. 5.
Loan and Cash Credits are granted on approved personal and other security.
For further particulars apply to Agents or Under signed.

R. WESTON,
Manager.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED,
HEAD OFFICE, MEERUT.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARIS BANK, LIMITED
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... ,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

For		Per cent. Per Annum
,, 1	Year	5 ,,
,, 6	Months	4½ ,,
,, 3	Months	4 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.
For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 16th July 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G, A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	HOIHOW.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not exceeding Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Mvitas, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi,
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... P. 48,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ ,, ,,
Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st February 1902

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter from whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the state, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes:—"I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin bone, through which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try Clarke's Blood Mixture, which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with the excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago and I am pleased to say I have not felt the least pain since—in fact, I am in as good health as ever I was in my life.
"Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised."
"May 18, 1899."
Mr. George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames, writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and able at the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint.
"December 23, 1899."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d., each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in a great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.
Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.
Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled Vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" is blown on the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. Fo weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all the principal Merchants in India.
—Purchasers are especially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "DR. DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, August 21.

3-4 per cent. Consols ..... £95 1-16 = — 1-8
per cent. Rentes ..... £100 3-4 = unchanged
per cent. Sterling Loan ..... £108 = ,,
per cent. Govt. Securities ... £75 = ,,
ar Silver in London ..... 24 1-4 = ,,
Do. 2 months hence 24 1-4 = plus 1-16
Do. New York ..... 53 1-2 = unchanged
xchange on London at Paris, 25'19 1-2 = ,,
erlin Cheques on London ..... 20'48 1-2 = ,,
xchange on New York ..... 4'87 1-8 = plus 1-8
iscount, Bank of England, 3 per cent. = unchanged
,, Short London Bills 2 3-4 = ,,
,, Indian Bank Bills 3 1-8 = ,,
3 months Fine Trade Bills 2 7-8 = ,,
Do. Do. 3 3-8 = ,,
Interest, day to day loans 2 1-4 = ,,
Do. 7 day market loans 2 1-2 = ,,
mount paid into Bank of England about ... £100,000
xtra Council Bills on Calcutta Rs. 10,000 at 1 3 31-32
Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats uiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 6,000. Spot 26-32 — 1-32. Sold on speculation and for xport 5 0. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4'30	4'27	4'21	4'21
— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4'19	4'18	4'18	4'18	4'19
— 2	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1

In New York—
Receipts at the Port ..... 5,000 Bales.
,, Last year ..... 2,100 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ..... Nil
,, Continent 2,000
Mid-Uplands 9
Futures, month of Dec. ..... 7'81 — 7
Do. do. March ..... 7'81 — 6
Coffee 5 1-2
In New Orleans—
Spot ..... 8 3-8 — 1-16
Futures month of Sept. ..... 7'87 — 8
Do. Dec. ..... 7'63 — 6
Closing tone steady.

Wheat No. 1 Club 30 1-4 July-Aug. Sellers.
White Karachi Wheat 29 Aug.-Sept. Sellers.
Red Karachi Wheat 29 3-4 Aug.-Sept. Sellers.
Para Rubber 3s. 2 1-2d.
Copper Brazilers £66,
Yellow Metal 6d.
Tin Plates 14s.
Bar Iron Belgium £3-3-0.
Iron Corrugated sheets £11-5-0.
Basic Steel Bars £5-3-0.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, 21st August 1902 :—

Cotton	448 bales.
Wheat	3179 cwts.
Linseed	1,399 ,,
Rapeseed	4,833 ,,
Gingellyseed	134 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil. ,,
Groundnuts	6 ,,
Castorseed	11,999 ,,
Rice	10,421 ,,
Myrabollams	1,067 ,,
Cottonseed	5,814 ,,

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, August 22.

When writing our report last mail we had to record that the prolonged cessation of the rains was causing acute anxiety throughout the Bombay Presidency. This intense anxiety has been relieved during the past week, a copious rainfall having been experienced in all the distressed districts, so, for the present, the prospects for the growing crops are very much improved. Monday was a close holiday in Bombay, being Cocoanut Day, and on Tuesday morning when business was resumed reports were rapidly spread of good rains in the Berars, Central Provinces, Khandeish and Barsi districts. The official weather reports confirmed this news and advised us of a probability of further good rains. These advices have since been fulfilled, and the anxiously awaited rains have spread into the distressed districts of Guzarat and Kathiawar, news of a heavy fall throughout this portion of the country having been received in Bombay on Thursday morning. The "Government Gazette" issued on Thursday recorded a sad state of affairs, but the welcome rains since experienced will cause far more satisfactory, reports in their next issue. Heavy rains throughout Guzarat and Kathiawar must be the cause of intense satisfaction in that portion of the Bombay Presidency, and if the rainfall continues there, all anxiety will be removed. But we must not forget there is a heavy leeway to be made up, and that the variations of rainfall from 1st June to date still record some very large minus quantities which are very unpleasant reading. However, with good rains for the next week or so, and a light rainfall extending over September into October good crops will be assured, and it is satisfactory to note that this is the Native forecast generally believed, not only in the Bombay Bazaar, but also in Kathiawar and Gujarat. So far as the Berars are concerned, crop reports are all good, as we learn that cotton plants are flourishing and food-grains are doing well. The same remarks apply generally to Khandeish, where cotton and gingelly are also flourishing, and food-grains are in the same condition. In Sholapur and Berar crop prospects have much improved with the present week's rain. In the N.-W. Provinces and parts of the Punjab more rain is generally wanted, the rain fall in these districts having ceased during the current week.

The improvement in crop prospects throughout the Bombay Presidency have not so far caused any increase to the actual volume of business passing locally. But there is considerably more keenness shown by Native dealers to make forward sales of produce, while buyers, on the other hand, are holding off, and the bull feeling in cotton and seeds for forward delivery has disappeared.

In the local Cotton Market business has almost come to a standstill in both spot and new crops. The mills which are the chief buyers during the past few weeks, have practically ceased purchasing, since the news of good rains in the growing districts has been received, and holders of stock are unwillingly reducing their rates to try and tempt buyers. The result is a small daily turnover at Colaba, and a complete reversal of the position as it existed when writing our last mail reports. In the new crops prices have been reduced about Rs. 4 to 5 per candy, without inducing buyers to operate to any extent in the Sutta bazar, while exporters ty Europe and Japan are quite out of the market.

Firmer advices have been received during the week from Liverpool and America, where quotations have advanced slightly, but we hear of no important new business received in Bombay accounting for higher prices, which is considered entirely due to speculation.

In the Seeds Markets business generally has been quiet, while the tone has remained steady, with prices very slightly altered from last mail's quotations. Purchases reported are confined to spot, and we hear of nothing doing in new crops. In Linseed a small business is reported in ready at Rs. 10-2 to Rs. 10-3. The quotation for new crop, April-May delivery, is about Rs. 8-12 to Rs. 8-13 per cwt. The Rapeseed Market has also remained steady with prices quoted Rs. 6-6 to Rs. 6-8 for brown and Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 6-14 for yellow, according to quality, with little doing. In Poppyseed a small business is reported at Rs. 8-10 ready.

There has been a good enquiry for Cottonseed at Rs. 18-8 to Rs. 19, and some large shipments have been entered out for export to Hull during the week. Mowraseed is firm with small stocks at Rs. 6-5 to Rs. 6-6 per cwt. In Gingellyseed we hear of no business passing, while the quotation is nominally Rs. 4-7, per candy for 15 per cent. mixed, December-January delivery.

The great improvement in our crop prospects has given more life to the Freight Market, and bookings are reported to a moderate extent for forward shipment at the following quotations, for open ports. 10s. September, 10s. 6d October, 11s, 6d November, 12s 6d December and 13s. January-February. There has been a fairly good enquiry for Hull cottonseed shipments this month, and engagements were made at 10s. to 10s 6d. The steamer Imaum ready in harbour was fixed during the week at a rate said to be 8s. 9d. and has been put on the berth for Antwerp. Also the steamer "Knight Commander" ready is reported fixed at 8s. 6d. one port. With regard to the regular liners, we hear there is nothing of importance to report as the enquiry is very limited

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 16th August, compared with the week ending 8th August :—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits ...	Rs. 2,03,493	Decrease
Other Deposits	33,13,981	Increase
Credits Undrawn	3,03,364	do.
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	4,96,941	Increase
Other Authorized Securities	87,726	do.
Credits on Securities ...	4,76,945	do.
Loans do. ...	1,65,595	Decrease
Bills discounted & purchased	11,71,124	do.
Balance with other Banks	3,94,278	Increase
Cash	32,40,585	do.

These figures show a falling off in the Trade Demand of 43'76 lakhs.

The Bank of Bengal statement, dated the 12th August, shows the following changes compared with the previous week :—

Public Demand	Rs. 23-77 lakhs	Increase
Cash Head Office	22-58 ,,	Decrease
Do, Branches ...	5-25 ,,	do.
Government Deposits ...	11-50 ,,	do.
Bank's Investments ...	3-25 ,,	do.

There was a further considerable increase in the Bank of Bombay cash balance as noted above. On the other hand the Bank of Bengal statement shows some decline in its cash balance, partially due to an increase in the Public Demand. Money continues very easy with no enquiry in Bombay. The Bank rate remains unchanged in both Presidency towns at 3 per cent. per annum, the quotation being quite nominal, as the actual figure is about 1 1-2 to 2 per cent. For short fixed deposits the position remains unchanged from last week.

The mail of the 8th August, arrived in Bombay this morning brought silver to Bombay £140,000 and gold £40,000, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	lakhs	39'49
Bombay	,,	0'20
Madras	,,	1'70=41'30 lakhs.

The mail of the 15th August, due in Bombay bout the 29th inst., brings silver to Bombay £20,000 and gold £10,000, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	lakhs	47'00.
Bombay	,,	0'20.
Madras	,,	2'30=50'00 lakhs.

The mail of the 22nd August, due in Bombay about the 5th September, brings silver to Bombay £70,000 and gold £10,000, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	lakhs	28'90
Bombay	,,	0'30
Madras	,,	1'20=30'40 lakhs.

The reduction in the amount of Councils offered for allotment this week again brought up the rate to 1s. 3 15-16d., the tenders at this figure only obtaining two per cent. Last Saturday a further allotment of 5 lakhs was advised for Calcutta at 1s. 3 15-16d. and a small extra allotment of Rs. 30,000 was taken by Bombay at 1s. 3 31-32d. on Tuesday. The very small amount of Councils now afloat for Bombay is to be noted. For next week thirty lakhs is again advertised for tender.

Exchange has remained steady with little actual business reported in the market during the early part of the week. Bank T. T. has been quoted 1s. 3 29-32d. and Demand 1s. 3 15-16 for August, while three months sight D.-A. could be passed at 1s. 4 3-32d. and 6 month's sight D.-A. at 1s. 4 7-32d. for the same delivery. For September the Banks' buying rate is 1s 4 1-8d. 4 months' sight and 1s. 4 1-4d. 6 months' sight, while the selling rate is 1s. 3 15-16d. T. T. and Demand 1s. 3 31-32d. from the middle of the month. For October we quote 3 months sight D.-A. 1s. 4 5-32d. and November-December 1s. 4 3-16d. the Bank's selling rates being 1s. 3 31-32.d T. T. from early October and 1s. 4d. T. T. from 15th November, and the best rate for 3 months sight D.-A. bills January-February is 1s. 4 7-32d. For March, April and May we quote a decline of 1-32nd each month in both selling and buying rates. For forward delivery there is very little doing by either buyers or sellers, as concessions on the above quotations are not obtainable. A fair line of private wire is reported to have been placed for early deliveryat 1s. 3 15-16d. and bills to a moderate extent were sold at 1s. 4 3-32d. for 3 months' sight D.-A. August. Offers at this rate were made for early September delivery and refused. There has been some nibbling by the bazaar, and sales are reported of Bank Demand at 1s. 3 31-32d for the secondor third mails in Septembez. The general tone of the market is quite steady, but business, especially for forward delivery is dull, while buyers and sellers are not keen to oprate at quoted rates in the absence of pucca enquiry in the import and export trade.

The Rupee Paper Market was firm and advancing early in the week, under the influence of favorable weather reports, stronger advices from Calcutta, and the persistent rumours spread regarding the payment of interest in London at the fixed rate of sixteen pence per rupee. With these combined forces, prices were put up about one half per cent., and very large transactions were reported in the bazaar. When the rate reached about Rs. 98 for cash and the near settlement, the bulls sold both in Bombay and also in Calcutta, and quieter reports arriving from Calcutta, a slight reaction set in, and even the good news of rain in Guzarat and Kathiawar were unable to raise rates. The fact is that cash paper is strongly held and with the great ease in the money market now prevailing there is no difficulty in holding on. But when prices are raised to the neighbourhood of Rs. 98, sellers come out, and there is no evidence of the scarcity in cash paper, which is so much discussed, when the bazaar price is one per cent. lower. The new loan was issued at about Rs. 97-9, and holders will only sell at a profit, as the opportunity occurs.

The following are the closing quotations for local debentures :—

	Repayable		
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1923	Rs.	100
4 per cent ,, ,, ...	1929		101
4 per cent ,, ,, ...	1931		101-1
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1923		97-0
4 per cent ,, ,, ...	1912		97-4
4 per cent ,, ,, ...	1939-40		98-8
6 per cent ,, ,, ...	Taxas		114-0
6 per cent ,, ,, ...	Factory		112-0
4 per cent B.B. Improvement Trust	1911		99-4

Prices of Bullion :—

English Bar silver ex duty, Rs.	64-15 Ready.
do, do, do, ...	64-12 1st Settlement
do. do. do.	64 14 2nd do.
English Bar gold	24-1-9 Ready.

In the Bullion Market business has been very inactive during the week under report. There have been free arrivals in Bombay of silver from America and China in addition to the imports from London.

The Coal Market remains quiet with only some small sales of Deshargur ready at Rs. 13 reported during the week.

The Piece-Goods Market is much the same as last reported. Prices are steady with the exception of one favourite quality of Grey shirtings, where the price has further gone down by one anna owing, it is said, to the goods being in too many different hands. Whites, Prints, and dyed goods continue neglected. Some indent business is reported to have been done in Greys, but for all other goods there is absolutely no inquiry.

The Yarn Market is firm with a limited enquiry during the past week.

The Share Market has been a little active since our last report. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at 1255 and are steady. Commercials are unchanged at 40 with nothing doing. In Mill shares, Centrals and Swadeshis are reported to have changed hands at 1470 and 580, respectively, and are steady at the rates. Chinas have improved to 145 ; Currimbhais to 570 and Davids to 250. City of Bombay Mill Shares have changed hands at 615 and have improved to 520. Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., Mill shares are all unchanged at previous quotations. Manekji Petits shares are unchanged at 390, Morarjees and Sholapurs are unchanged at 1400 and 1620, respectively, with small transactions reported. Southern Marathas have declined to 142 1-2. Spandawsan unchanged at 190. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley have changed hands at 435 in the beginning of the week, and are quiet at the rate, while Ahmedabad Prantej are quiet at 570. In Press shares mofussils were reported to have changed hands at and about 447 1-2 in the beginning of the week, and now they are steady at the rate. New Indians have changed hands at 151 1-4. New Berars are unchanged and quiet at 570. In miscelleneous list, Alcocks have improved to 238. Badham Piles are unchanged at 145. Kemps have changed hands at 270, Treachers are weak at 625, Port Cannings are weak at 450, Telephones have improved to 25 1-2 and are steady at the rate.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	2,000

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4'30	4'27	4'21	4'15
— 3	— 3	— 3	— 3

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-Apl.
4'16	4'11	4'16	4'16
— 3	— 3	— 3	— 3

Apl.-May 4'16 — 3

	Fine	F G.	Good	Delivery
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	169	164	...	Dec Jany
Bengals, (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	176	...	...	do.
Sind Punjab (M.-G.) ...	177	...	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.G.)	...	178	...	do.
Dhamangaum, Pcolgaum.	191	...	...	do
Broach (M.-G.)	...	212	...	March.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s 3 29-32d
Bank Demand	1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. ...	1s 4 3-32d
Do 6 do do ...	1s 4 7-32
French Francs 3 do do	168
Marks 3 do do	137 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	129 1 2
Shanghai 30 ,, ,, ...	171
Japan 30 ,, ,, ...	151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—Quiet but steady.

Cash	97-14
1st Settlement	97-13
2nd do.	97-10

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 17th July	3 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 10th July	3 do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4 do.

SEEDS,—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready }	... ...	10 1
Forwar : }		

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready }	6	4
Do. Forward }		
Yellow Cawnpore Ready }	6	1
do. Forward }		
Yellow Guzerat, Ready }	7	4
do. Forward }		

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready }	... ...	8 10
Forward }		

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready }	... ...	26 12 to 27
Forward }		

COTTON STATISTICS. Bales.

Receipts for the week	4 397
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 13th Aug.	2,103 214
Shipments for the week, to Europe	4,503
Do. China, Japan and Coast Ports	6,769
Total	11,332
Shipments from 1st October to 13th August :—	
Europe	493,632
Japan	53,797
China	91,176
Coast Ports	11,111
Total	1,119,656
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	155
China, Japan and Coast Ports	Nil.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS

Cotton	3,950	Bales.
Wheat	49,019	cwts.
Linseed	6,806	,,
Rapeseed	40,772	,,
Gingellyseed	862	,,
Poppyseed	2,201	,,
Groundnuts	460	,,
Castorseed	14,463	,,
Rice	404,373	,,
Myrabollams	4,945	,,
Cottonseed	30,902	,,

PRICES OF BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-2
China Cast	23-14
Pekin Bar Gold	23-11
Do New	23-9 Nominal
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-10
Bombay	23-12
English Sovereigns	15-2
Dragons	15-3
Silver 17 Reichsmarks	64-14
Do 17 1-2	64-15

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 3 23-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95 1-16
3 per cent. Reduced	100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Reduced Loan	108
2 1-2 per cent, Rupee Papers	65
Bar Silver	24 1-4

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results :—Total Bullion £37,500,000, increase £300,000; Public Deposits £9,700,000, increase £100,000 ; Other Deposits £30 300,000, increase £300,000 ; Other Securities £26,800,000, decrease £500,000 ; Notes and Gold £25,900,000, increase £1,300,000. The Bank's reserve is 53 per cent. of the liabilities.

DISPUTE REGARDING OILMAN STORES.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday, in a suit brought by Abdul Kayam Sharafalli, against Abdul Husein Esufalli and others, in which the plaintiff claimed the proceeds of certain goods sold and held by Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company, who were the defendants Nos. 2 to 4 in the case, subject to the result of the present litigation. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Bhandarker, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, appeared for the defendants. The first defendant did not appear.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in delivering judgment, said that the plaintiff was a merchant and commission agent dealing in oilman stores. He had a godown in Serang Street, and he imported large quantities of goods from Europe in November and December 1901, and January 1902, and these formed the subject matter of the suit. The goods were stored in the godown of the first defendant, who also dealt in oilman stores. The first defendant having become indebted to Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., mortgaged and pledged the goods to them, and the latter subsequently carted away the goods to their own godown. They were sold and the sale proceeds were held by Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. subject to the result of the present litigation. The plaintiff's claim was that the goods were his, and that the first defendant had no right to mortgage or pledge them. Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.'s case was that the first defendant had the goods in the godown entrusted to him for sale, and that he had such possession thereof as entitled him to pledge or mortgage them to any person acting bona fide. They sought to bring their case within the provision of section 178 of the Indian Contract Act. The question was under what arrangements between the plaintiff and the first defendant, did the goods pass into the godown of the latter? The plaintiff's version of the arrangement was that as his godown was small, it was orally arranged that the goods should be stored in the defendant's godown on a monthly rental of rupees five. Looking to the conduct of the parties, and in the absence of any documentary evidence, his Lordship found it hard to accept that version. The facts of the case led his Lordship to the conclusion that the plaintiff either imported the goods and consigned them to the first defendant for sale, or kept them in his godown, and sold them both at his shop and the godown. His Lordship reviewed the evidence at great length and held that the first defendant was not a mere custodian of the goods in the godown, but held them for sale. In other words, he had judicial possession of the goods, and Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. had acted bona fide in the pledge transaction. His Lordship accordingly rejected the plaintiff's suit and ordered him to pay the costs of defendants 2 to 4.

AN IMPROVEMENT TRUST APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—Under the heading of 'Tribunal of Appeal,' you have in your to-day's issue given a report of the appeal which was filed by me against the Bombay Improvement Trust and Government, and was disposed of the by the Tribunal of Appeal on the 20th instant, but the same is an incomplete and inaccurate report, and does not set out fully and correctly the arguments which were advanced by my counsel.

It was first of all urged that I had in October 1894 i.e. only four years and two months before the notice of acquisition was served upon me by the Trust, actually paid for the property, now compulsorily acquired from me which acquired by the Trust, Rs.22 500 in hard cash and secondly after the date of my purchase I had spent nearly Rs. 8,000 in making substantial and permanent improvements on the property.

These facts were admitted facts in the case but do not appear in your report. It was also in evidence and proved that my property was at the date of the notice of acquisition and at the date of the proceedings before the Special Collector in very good and substantial condition and was well and freely ventilated.

It was also urged on my behalf that the 16 2-3 years, purchase (and not 16 1-2 as stated in your report) on which compensation was awarded was purely arbitrary and that all the deductions made by the Special Collector for depreciation, sinking fund, &c., were to be accepted and the rents actually derived were to be taken at Rs. 165 per month (which however was more than the full letting capacity of my property which my engineer estimated at Rs. 20 per month) I should be awarded 25 years purchase as then I should be get ing "compensation" as provided by the Act which ment "value for value." The answer of the Trust was, and the Special Collector, also in his award, stated that, I had made an "imprudent" investment in purchasing the property. Evidence of this supposed "imprudence" there was none, either before the Special Collector or the Tribunal of Appeal, and the Trust's allegation or argument was "not proved". On the contrary it proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the property was mortgaged for Rs. 16,000 and was redeemed for Rs. 18,684 when I bought it for Rs. 22,500 and after that I had considerably added to its value by making in it permanent and substantial improvements to the extent of nearly Rs. 8,000. Now it is a matter of common knowledge and in consonance with reason and good sense that a mortgagee never lends or would lend unless he too is equally "imprudent" as a purchaser—unless he has a fairly good margin for his debt.

However, taking 16 2-3 years purchase as the basis of compensation, the Trust valued the property which as lately cost me Rs. 30,000 at Rs. 14,107 and the Special Collector enhanced the value to Rs. 17,571, a result quite singular.

I do not wonder, under these circumstances, if the existence an i proceedings of the Trust have created a panic and lurking fear in the minds of landlords and possible investors in property, eit er as purchasers or mortgagees.—Yours &c.,

MUNCHERSHAWS HAPUJI NARIHWALA.

August 22nd.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following is the list of passengers by the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Arabia, Captain J. Z. Partlit, leaving to-day for Marseilles and London :—

Watson Major and Mrs W A	Griffin Capt and Mrs C P G
Herbert Mrs and 2 children	and infant
For Hon Mr Justice C E	Lucas Mr S G
Madan Major Mr and Mrs	Hepworth Mr G W and Mrs
Hudson Major E	Cusins Miss C L
Keith Mrs D	Lyon Mr Graham R
Ramsden Mr G	Farrell Major A T
Garnow Mr	Robbins Mrs R D
Boyce Mr H G	Weston Mr and Mrs C T and
Anderson Mr D	child
Chane Mrs W H	Luker Mr T
Windus Mrs H and 2 children	Heriott Lieut C M
Campbell Mr	Dalby Lieut A W
Rees Mr G W	Gordon Capt E R
Christopher Maj-Genl L W	Greaves Mr and Mrs H R
Bockman Capt Drake, Mrs	Carver Lieut R N
and infant	Cowasjee Jehangir Sir and
Jones Mr	Lady
Hill Mr and Mrs C P	Jehangir Mr
Jamison Miss	Greaves Mr William
Smith Major Stanley	Ellis Mr and Mrs C J
Solano Mr G L and 2 Misses	Arcott Mr R
Gass Mrs H A	Moncrieff W. Mrs N Scott
Ghosh Mr P K	George Mr, Mrs J and infant
Currie Lt R A	Kilwards Mr
Radford Mr H C	Folshad Lieut and Mrs
Mathews Lt E A C	

IF A MAN suffers with Nervo-vita Debility, weakness, or incapacity, he is unhappy. Lost or failing vitality causes more misery to both married and single men than any other ailment. By my exclusive methods cure and restoration to full vigour I guarantee. Age or cause no impediment. No failures. 30 years' experience. All special Complaints, Blood, Skin Bladder, Kidneys. Treated with skill and success. Correspondence invited. Sacredly confidential. Address, J. A. MAGINN, M. D., 61 Dharamtala, Street Calcutta.

Not the least interesting feature of the Chenab Canal which has converted some million acres of Punjab desert into fruitful cultivation, is the village purchased there by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Lahore, some eight years ago, and peopled with native converts. These converts were set upon the land and given an entirely new start, with results upon the whole encouraging. An opportunity for other Christian denominations to start similar colonies is now afforded on the Jhelum Canal where the colonisation officer announces the sale to the highest bidder, by auction to take place on 9th October at Bbers, Shahpur, of five thousand acres of irrigated land, commanded by the new canal and close to the railway from Malakwal to Tobs Tek-Singh. The Punjabi cultivator places the Jhelum water next to that of the Ravi as a fertilising agent. Of the Ravi, he says, "that it takes away brass and leaves gold. Labour is easily obtainable on the Jhelum. The land is ready for cultivation, and pays no land revenue or water rates for two harvests after occupation. The payment of purchase money is to be spread over six months.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

REQUIEM MASS.

On the 25th inst., there will be a requiem mass in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, at 7 a.m., for the repose of the soul of the late Dr. J. J. Acacio da Gama, Kt. C. J. C., Privy Councillor and Physician to H. M. the King of Portugal, dedicated by his sorrowing widow and children. Relatives and friends are requested kindly to attend.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

HICKS—MAPLES—July 31, at St Andrew's Church, Wells Street, J Hicks, R N, of Sevenoaks, to Frances Mary, daughter of the late W Maples, Bengal Civil Service.

KIRK—STILL—July 29, at St Cuthbert's, Philbeach Gardens, A R, son of the late Col Kirk, to Sophia Frances, daughter of the late S F Still.

KOE—HOSTE—July 29, at St Mark's Church, Brighton, Major J C Koe, of the 4th batt Royal Garrison Regt, to Florence Cecilia, daughter of Maj-Jr-Gen Hoste, C B, late Royal Art.

MAHON—MOORE—July 30, at St Luke's, Chelsea, F M M, of the Inner Temple, and of Norwich, barrister-at-law, son of W H C Mahon, of Dulwich, and of Boughton Malherbe, Kent, to Lillian Frances, daughter of J G Moore, Indian Civil Service (retired).

MORLAND—LAIRD—July 29, at St Ann's Church, Birkenhead, Major H C Morland, of the 1st Royal (late 9th) Lancers, to Bessie Josephine, daughter of the late J Laird.

DEATHS.

REEVES—July 30, at Melrose, Canterbury, Lieut-Col C F Reeves, late of the East Kent Regt, the Buffs, son of the late H W Reeves, I C S, member of council, Bombay, aged 52.

YATES—July 30, at Westbourne Terrace, Adelaide, daughter of the late Lieut-Gen R H Yates, H E I C S.

KEMP'S
EXTRACT OF CHICKEN
A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and bones carefully freed from fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.
KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.
Per Jar, Re. 1-12.
KEMP & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 1-29m., 1-41a. Low water, 7-8m., 7-38a.

Byculla Club, half yearly general meeting, 9-30 p. m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Poona Gymkhana.
Parsi Gymkhana vs. Islam Gymkhana C. C.
B. B. and C. I. vs. Hindu Gymkhana.
B. B. and C. I. Second XI vs. C. H. School.
Ralli Brothers C. C. vs. Elphinstone C. C.

FOOTBALL.

R. A. vs. Oxford L. I.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises 5h., 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 22m. High water 2-14m., 2-19a. Low water, 7-47m., 8-18a.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.—There will be a shoot this afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock (Weather permitting).

MOUNTED SPORT.—Owing to the cricket match next week, there will be no mounted sports on Wednesday, 27th instant.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan per extra s. s. Tirol will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m. to-day. Mails for Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China, and Japan, per s. s. Trieste, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. to-day.

PERSONATING A PUBLIC SERVANT.—The Bombay Police arrested, yesterday, one Abdul Rahiman Hajee Mullak, a discharged soldier, on a charge of personating a public servant. It appears that on the 12th instant the accused applied to the Commissioner of Police for employment in the Bombay Police force. Yesterday he arrested one Sevakchund Narayan, a Hindu, in Nagdavi Street for committing a nuisance on the public road and taking him by the neck, marched him through Bhuleshwar saying that he was a police jamedar and would release him if he paid him two annas, which was refused. What Mr. Bowen said was that a witness had been discovered, and his Worship had merely made a note of the matter.

Mr. Strangman: I am not thought that Mr. Bowen had applied for a postponement.

The Magistrate: As a matter of fact, Mr. Bowen never applied for a postponement.

Mr. Bowen: In the hurry of the moment such an application slipped from me, but I did not mean to make it. It was not my intention to obstruct the proceedings unduly.

Mr. Strangman continued that even the evidence of the various professional gentlemen did not assist the prosecution at all. He urged that the prosecution had entirely failed to prove the case.

Mr. Spencer and Mr. Kapadia next having addressed the Court, the Magistrate discharged the sixth accused and reserved his judgment as to the other accused till 10 o'clock this morning.

THE GRANT ROAD TRAGEDY.

OPEN VERDICT.

MR. P. Byrne, Coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry yesterday, at the Morgue, regarding the death of Rahimatbee, a Mahomedan woman, aged about fifty-five years, who was found strangled to death in her room in a chawl at Grant Road on the morning of the 17th instant. The deceased was living separate from her husband, Ismail Ahmad, named Bhaiwanji and lived with him in the aforesaid chawl. About 3 o'clock on the morning in question, the milkman Bhairoosing went to his stable at Chikalwady and milk his buffaloes, leaving the deceased in the room in the chawl asleep. When he returned home at 7-30 a. m. after distributing milk to his customers, he found the woman lying dead on the floor of this room, one of his wooden boxes broken open, and cash and clothing of the value of about Rs. 75 missing. Thereupon Bhairoosing made no report to the police but about that hour the B. B. and C.I. Railway police arrested Sukvanaryan Mahadis, a Purdesi, at the Bandora station with the stolen property in his possession Sukvanaryan, it appears produced a currency note for Rs. 5 and demanded a ticket for "Gujarat." This aroused the suspicion of a railway policeman, who arrested the man. Enquiries were made, and it was ascertained that Sukvanaryan was an employe of Bhairoosing, and was last seen at Bhairoosing's stable at 6 o'clock that morning at his stable at Chikalwady. Bhairoosing recognised the man as his servant and identified the property found in his possession. The possession of the stolen property together with his attempted hurried departure from Bombay raised a strong suspicion against him. However, there was no direct or sufficient circumstantial evidence against him to bring home the charge of murder.

At the conclusion of the Coroner's summing-up, Sukvanaryan fell down in a fit and remained in a semi-unconscious state for about ten minutes.

The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died by strangulation, but how, by whom, and under what circumstances such strangulation was caused, there was not sufficient evidence to show.

KEMP AND COMPANY LIMITED.

THE following is the report of the directors of this company for the year ending the 30th of June, last:—

Laboratory and Godown: Plant Furniture and Fittings.—It is proposed that the sum of Rs. 1,411 11-6 be written off for depreciation.

Profit and Loss Account.—The balance of Profit and Loss Account is Rs. 31,400-15-1 which the directors recommend to be disposed of as follows :—

At Credit of Profit and Loss Account	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		34,400 15 1
Dividend of 8 per cent. on Paid-up Capital, or Rs. 11 per share	28

WHY NOT TRY
THE PURE WOOL
"LALIMLI"
SUITING
MATERIALS
MANUFACTURED
BY
THE CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
& ARMY CLOTH
MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.,
CAWNPORE.

FLANNELS
In light grey mixtures, plain and striped, at Rs. 3, per yard, 54 inches wide.
In checks and dark mixtures plain and striped, at Rs. 3-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.
SHIRTING FLANNELS, at Rs. 2, per yard, 54 inches wide.
WHITE CRICKETING FLANNELS, at Rs. 2-12 per yard, 54 inches wide.

SERGES.
Indigo Blue Serges, from Rs. 2-6 to Rs. 4-8, per yard, 54 inches wide,
CURZON COATINGS, (Fawn checks). at Rs. 4-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.
GREY WORSTED COATINGS. from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.
TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES, at Rs. 1-8, per yard, 27 inches wide.
CHEVIOT TWEEDS. at Rs. 2-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.
GREAT COATINGS, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-8, per yard, 54 inches wide,

Priced Samples of any Goods forwarded on Application.

BABY GRAND PIANOFORTES.
A NEW SUPPLY TO HAND OF THESE MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENTS.
* This new model of Piano combines the portability of an Upright or Square Piano with the FULNESS of TONE and ALL THE MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a GRAND PIANOFORTE THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANO is the SMALLEST GRAND PIANO now made by Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE to supersede the well known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now discontinued to build.
CASH RS. 1,200.
ON THE HIRE SYSTEM:—
For 12 months, Rs. 109 per month.
For 24 months, Rs. 59-4 per month.
MARCKS & CO, LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BROADWOOD PIANOS.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.
COLLARD AND COLLARD PIANOS.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.
BRINSMEAD PIANOS
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.
KNAKE PIANOS.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.
RUD. IBACH PIANOS.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,
Walking, Riding, Driving, Cycling, Hunting, Polo Pigsticking, Shooting, &c., &c.
INSURED AGAINST BY THE
RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, CORNHILL, LONDON.
CAPITAL £1,000,000
COMPENSATION PAID £3,350,000
LOW RATES, LIBERAL TERMS, LARGEST SECURITY.
This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to insure Europeans resident in India.
For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents—
MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ARMY CLOTHING.
PURE WOOL GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
EVERY DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURE
from the Raw Wool to the Finished Article
done within our Works.
No German or other imported Yarn used by us for either Weaving or Knitting.
Government Regulation Qualities always in process.
Special Regimental Patterns Matched.
THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS.
STOCK & SHOW ROOMS
9-11, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

STOP! THINK AND CONSIDER.
WHAT we offer you, SECURITY in your homes; Immunity from thefts. The circumvention of Rambux. All these blessings "on airth" are contained in a suite of our Domestic padlocks. Six in number, four Lever, solid brass, steel shackles, imperial guard. Each having a non-interchangeable key, and the suite a Master Key in duplicate to pass all. Absolutely proof against picks and tampering. Price Rs. 10 only.
Apply to
J. H. JOHNSON & Co.,
Pioneer Lockworks, Aligarh, N.-W. P.

NOTICE.
CORONATION DARBAR, DEHLI,
JANUARY 1903.
PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT.
HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of KAPURTHALA, hereby invites Tennis Players from any part of India to compete for a valuable trophy (which will take the form of a handsome Silver Cup) at the forthcoming Imperial Assemblage at Dehli, during the end of December, 1902, and the beginning of January, 1903. His Highness proposes to hold the Tournament for Gentlemen only, and suggests that singles only be played; if, however, a sufficient number of entries are forthcoming, doubles also may be played. The Tournament will be open for professional as well as Gentleman players. Those desiring to participate would oblige very much by stating if they have ever taken part in a Tournament before, and if so, against whom they played, and if they won or lost; this information is required to facilitate handicapping and preliminary arrangements generally. It is requested also that those wishing to take part, will kindly forward their names to the PRIVATE SECRETARY, to H. H. the MAHARAJA of KAPURTHALA, Punjab, before the 1st November next, All Entries free.

HIGH GRADE ENGLISH CYCLES COMPLETE.

THE JAMES	Rs.	200 only
RALEIGH GAZELLE	"	230 "
GLOBE	"	175 "
AMERICAN	"	130 "
DUNLOP OUTER	"	18 "
DUNLOP air tube with valve	"	7 "

Reduced charges in Nickel-plating, enamelling and repairing.

VATCHA BROS.
BOMBAY: 572 GIRGAUM,
41, MEADOW ST, FORT.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C. G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) and the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.
OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS
HEAD OFFICES:
57 and 59, Chancery Lane, London.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.
Superior to any Imported in India.
CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
COUPE & CO'S STEEL WHEELS.
With Cast Iron or Gunmetal Hubs.
AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES.
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
LOWEST WHOLESALE RATES,
For Regular Customers,
Apply,
MESSRS. GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.,
67, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

DELHI CORONATION DARBAR CAMP.
CAMP FURNITURE.
LAWSON TAIT BEDS.
HAVING made arrangements for the delivery of very large quantities of all kinds of CAMP FURNITURE we are in a position TO SELL CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.
3,000 Lawson Tait Beds at Rs. 20 each.
1,500 Folding Camp Chairs with Carpet Seat at Rs. 3-4.
3,000 Bentwood Chairs, best make at Rs. 3-8.
500 Patent Heatherby Folding Tables at Rs. 8-8.
In case of order for one dozen or more of one kind Packing and Delivery at Bombay Railway Station free.
M. BRESLAUER & Co.,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
BOMBAY.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLIGATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Tirol, 1,746 tons, Captain B C de Brefeld, will sail to-day, for Shanghai, with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Trieste, 3,203 tons, Captain S Meccoz, will sail to-day, for Kobe, with a general cargo, 8 cabin and 4 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Irvine, Miss N Thomas, Mr and Mrs E D Young, daughter and 3 children, Nurse Houll and 30 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain F Alton, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 52 cases opium, and the following passengers:—Mr Blanchard, Mr Morrison, Mr Richardson, Mr H M Ally Asghen, Mr Mahomed Syed, wife and child and 35 deck.

STORM WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla, dated 22nd, 11-23 a.m.:—"Storm signal. Storm has passed north-westwards towards and into Gujerat and South Rajputana. Strong winds now improbable. Lower cautionary signal."

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD,

H M S Pomone .....Comdr H Jones, R N....Cruiser
* H M S Magdala.....Capt G H Howott, R N.....Turret Ship
* Torpedo Boat No 100...Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N.....
* Do No 102...Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N.....
* Do No 103...Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N.....
* 4 Torpedo Boats .....
R I M S Canning .....Comdr R W W Gordon...In. Marine
R I M S Investigator.....Comdr T H Heming R N.....Surveying St.
R I M S Elphinstone.....Lt Comdr Trowsdell.....Indian Marine
Margarita.....Capt Baddeley.....Madras Pearl Fishery

IN PRINCE'S DOCK.

H M S Abyssinia.....Turret-ship
* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUG. 23.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Benasserin				Receiving Hulk	
Shahnoor	2198	Smith			E Tajbhoy
Alpheus (Schr)	66	Nacoda			D Anandjee
Kit Commander	2731	Durant			T M & Co
Sirsa	1675	Tyrrell			M M & Co
H Bolckow	539				B & P S N Co
Karwar	553	Fagan			C Navarro
Culna	1464	Watson	Calcutta		M M & Co
Crescent	804	Radin			M H Cassum
Orissa	1464	Metcalfe			M M & Co
Khandalla	1318	Kirkham			M M & Co
Vadala	2164	Williams			M M & Co
Dalara	2261	Bell			M M & Co
Highlander	1353	Dawson			Bombay Co
Bhundara	2215	Vaudon			M M & Co
Karfax	1939	Mitchell			W & A G & Co
Simla	1039	Alton			T M & Co
Caledonia	3522	Gordon			P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B	Australia	2209	Tait	Liverpool	9-8	W & A G & Co
C&R	Kirkiee	2275	Deroby			F M & Co
D&E	Spring well	1947	Clark	Hull	31-8	M M & Co
F	H Bolckow	539	Bullock	Rangoon	27-8	T M & Co
Alongside						
	Gobtari	1171	Little	Strean	23-8	B & P S & Co
	G Sikora	1191	Cook	Kurrachee	24-8	M M & Co
	L Sabarmati	924	Ebrahim			Shep'd & Co
	L Zaari	95	Cassim			Shpr'd & Co
	M Mahanadi	1357	Hoosin			Shp'd & Co
	N Sultan	1781	Abrous	East Africa		A Strandes
	O Falls of Keltie	1157	Nixon	Mostyr deep	27-8	F M & Co
	P Wilhelmsfels	2121	Zimmermann	Liverpool	27-8	Glade & Co
	Q Mozaffari	1287	Maloney	H S Ports	29-8	B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Pesani	551	Mohmed	Bhownagar	23-8	Shp'd & Co
Courland	760	Esmail	Mormagoa	23-8	Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
1	Arabia	2167	Pemberton	London	28-8	P & O Co
3	Palitana	1931	Lomarchand	Zanzibar	23-8	M M & Co
8	Tirol	1746	Brefeld	Shanghai	21-8	A L S N Co
9	Imaum	2705	Pen erthy	Antwerp	30	K N & Co
10 & 11	Valetta	3174	Oubitt	China	22-8	P & O Co
12 & 13	Trieste	3203	Meccozzi	China	23-8	A L S N Co
15	A Fourichon	2014	Agay	Havre	21-8	T M & Co
16	Bodlewell	2309	Baines	Hamburg	23-8	M M & Co

M R SEWRI FOR DRY DOCK.

Peninsular	2919	Leigh	Aden	30-9 P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Simla s	Alton	Persian Gulf, Aug 9
22	Caledonia s	Gordon	London, Aug 1

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi

THE following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Trieste, Meccozzi, for Kobe.
" Tirol, Brefeld, for Shanghai.

THE steamer Kit Commander, entered for loading yesterday for Liverpool, Havre, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUGUST, 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sutherland arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday evening.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. s.s. R. Rubattino left Aden for Genoa on the 22nd instant early morning.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 22.

FOR GLASGOW.
Australia s—14 1-2 tons oil iron, K A Makidalai, 2,000 cwts bone meal, M Jamal.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Australia s—2 0 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 520 cwts myrabolams, A. Khimjee; 516 cwts myrabolams, Wajee Becher; 2,400 cwts bonemeal, M Jamal; 119 bales wool, and 15 bales goat hair, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 55 bales cotton Erving and Co; 4,000 cwts bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy; 239 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 83 bales wool, H A Cosman; 155 bales wool, H K M Jaitha; 73 bales wool, D Nagjee; 48 bales wool, and 23 bales goat hair, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.
Arabia s—30 cwts ivory, P A Desai.

FOR NEW YORK.
Australia s—57 cases condiments H P Setna and Co.

FOR HULL.
Springwell s—4600 cwts cotton seed, Seth N Khairaz and Co
1300 cwts cotton seed, Chaudrum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Imaum s—100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.
Weissenfe's s—300 cwts linseed Tyabjee and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Budlewell s—2 0 cwt. manganese M. Valubdas; 1.00 cwt crushed bones A H Cassum and Co.
Weissent is s—1030 cwt. woodseed Bauer Krause; 75 cwt chinanum M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Trieste s—330 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist C Bomanjee and Co; 75 bales twist 15 cwt byeabole Yan Shun and Co.
Valetta s—21 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co; 45 cwt jardaloo N Manockjee; 100 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
11TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 24TH AUGUST.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Smart in F.
Hymns—448, 411, 311 and 568.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—419, 430 and 437.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Woodward in A.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
8 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. H. McNeile.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
(Church of Scotland.)
11 a.m.—Joint Service.
Psalm—100 tune 70.
Hymns—93, 133, and 213.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm 24 7-10 tune 224.
Hymns—93, 221, 297, 245.
Collections for Church Expenses.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist and Sermon by Fr. Tovey.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by Fr. Nicholson.
Collections for Choir and Organ.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND
Wandby Road.
11 a.m.—Joint (Service St. Andrew's Church.)
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service by Rev. R. Scott.
Hymn—27, 207 and 305.
Psalm—63.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH,
Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by Rev. J. W. Kemble.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL,
(Madras Time).
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. D. W. Kidd.
Hymns—512, 254 and 17.

POONA RACES.

SIXTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23.
HORSES STRUCK OUT.
The August Stakes—Bondsman, Swiftsure and Fitzcros.
The Midsummer Plate—Shalloob, Dispute and Musketeer.
The New Comers Handicap—Wild Fox.
The Flying Stakes—La France.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 23th July 1902, on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	5,000	7,000	....	12,000
Or per mile of Railway	35	50	....	85
For previous 3 weeks of half-year.	12,000	35,000	....	47,000
Total for 4 week	17,000	42,000	....	59,003
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,676	—1,313	148	2,031
Per mile of Ry. do.	27	—9	1	19
Total to corresponding date do.	16,549	69,023	366	85,938
Decrease for the week				Rs. 2,319
Do to date				26,935

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1902.

THE NEW NEW YORK.

IN almost slavish imitation of Messrs. Philpott and Fitton, who wrote and sketched the "Rebuilding of London" in the "Pall Mall Magazine" Messrs. Blackshaw and Guerin write of and draw in the "Century" "the new New York." The latter are guilty of a remarkable lack of originality. Of course the first object of their joint production is to demonstrate that the States "lick creation". But they do not succeed. Mr. Blackshaw feels that New York may never weave for the human spirit the spell that was woven ages since by Rome and Athens, though it should attain the heariest antiquity. Its very name would prevent that, would prevent its becoming, like those of the Greek and Roman capitals, a synonym for age. It suggests the "nouveau riche". Its manners and customs are those of the "nouveau riche" and everything pertaining to it suggests vulgarity, vulgarity, and yet again, vulgarity. Yet the Americans cannot see it. That is to say, not many of them. Those who do, flee from it, and if they are males, seek papers of naturalisation in England; if they are of the gentler sex, they seek an alliance with the poorer nobility or with men of intellect, who are not very plentiful in their own country. The talent for making money is a gift apart from all others. Many of their people possess it. They would never have crossed the Atlantic but for it. Then an uncomfortable conscience, or an overweening desire for civilisation pure and simple, bids them wash their hands of "the States". And they do. We sympathise with Mr. Blackshaw. There is soreness at his heart when he writes of the origin of New York as "a deal in real estate", when he confesses that colour and warmth are sadly lacking in the mental picture that rises at the mention of the city's name and his sorrowful admission that the chronicler may dazzle by the magnitude of figures, expressing municipal growth and commercial achievement, but statistics, no matter how amazing, can never take the place of legend or ancient history. He might have added "or of respectability." But Mr. Blackshaw strives to persuade himself that a new New York is coming to birth which "bids fair to vie, if not in historic interest, at least in magnificence and beauty, with even so splendid a capital as that of France". He tells us that, "the fair new city lies in the embrace of the old one, like the new moon in the old moon's arms, throwing into high relief the harsh parental outlines"—a very pretty sentiment, but a very absurd one. And we turn to Mr. Guerin's drawings to see what he means. The artist is of French extraction and possibly resents the odious comparison with the capital of his own beloved country. We would not like to say that he loves his country better than his art or that his art is dearer to him than his country. Whatever the explanation may be, we do not find that his evidence corroborates that of Mr. Blackshaw. M. Novicow, a candid Russian friend, has just told us that the English suffer from a deficiency of the æsthetic sense, that we cannot compare with our continental rivals in music, painting and sculpture, and that London is hideous. Admitted. Then America still "licks creation" or "the Flat-iron, Twenty-third Street and Broadway" counts for nothing.

Mr. Blackshaw views with dismay the tendency of each new building to over-top its highest neighbour. Government buildings do not aspire to be sky-scrapers, but each building the Government erects is dwarfed and its artistic effect spoiled, no matter how elegant it looks on paper, by its hideous neighbours. Mr. Blackshaw knows that with the citizen of the United States commercial considerations come first, and he feels bound to keep straight with his countrymen by closing his eyes to any offence against his artistic taste if money or the making of it can explain it away. It is worthy of note he remarks that when a bank houses itself in a sky-scraper, it is usually with a view to the making of a safe investment of its funds. When an insurance company does the same thing, it is largely with a view to attracting the public eye. In "inartistic England", in "hideous London", the companies of the same class catch the public eye by buildings which are artistic. So also in India. In New York a leaven of intelligent men in the Municipality, and the efforts of local "Art Societies" strive against the permanent disfiguration of what might be an attractive city. But in vain. The proximity of a sky-scraper would destroy the beauty of an old-world architectural gem, much more easily the painfully crude and invariably harsh product of a New York architect. The characteristics of the American are reflected in his buildings. All the aggressiveness, self-assertiveness and lack of good taste to be found in the average American are reflected in the generality of the structures which crowd his streets. Something new and something shoddy, something to strike the eye, and offend true artistic taste, presents itself at every turning. What will prevent the realisation of the American artist's dream is the same evil influence which permitted the construction of the native town of Bombay, the absence of sufficiently strong municipal government to regulate building, and prevent each and every man putting up whatever he deems best and of whatever height or material he may choose. Centuries of good municipal government can only efface the shortcomings of past generations of stupid city fathers. Centuries again will remove the eye-sores of the New York streets. Not until Spain shall have wiped out her defeat and reduced the United States to her own present level, will New York vie in magnificence and beauty with Paris and that will be when Paris will have passed into the hands of the Germans—the decline of its own population having rendered France incapable of resisting the advance of a solitary Army Corps. Then New York will be the equal of Paris, in its ruins, except that in the ruins of Paris there will be a preponderance of elegantly carved stone, whilst in those of New York old iron, bearing evidence of defective workmanship, will be on top.

The man, who would ask one to recognise true art is not one of America's most promising sons. The man who professes to foresee Cousin Jonathan walking away with the supremacy of the world is not the most intelligent on most cultured of Americans. The men who are for ever crying up the superiority of the Yankee and his methods, are the showmen, shop-walkers and advertising agents anxious that the money made in their own country shall be spent there. When a New Yorker has "made his pile" in his own country he goes abroad to spend it. Each ship that crosses the Atlantic takes British gold to New York nevertheless, and will do so long as British shipowners are at liberty to throw patriotism to the winds. Messrs. Blackshaw and Guerin are, perhaps, patriots rather than artists. They are endeavouring—all praise to them is due from their countrymen—to stir up an interest in their own country, to let them realise the necessity which exists for making it so attractive that men who have made money will stay there instead of going to Europe. If they can persuade the moneyed American that his own country is best, and most picturesque, and most beautiful, and most enjoyable, they will deserve well of their compatriots. For now the moneyed American's first thought is: What time is the next steamer for Liverpool? "It is no more satisfactory to the citizen of the United States to find his Carnegies and Astors making money out of his toil, to spend in Europe. And when we inveigh against the Pierpoint Morgans we are prone to forget those who pull the other way. No doubt very laudable efforts are being made by uprising architects, handicapped by ignorant Midases, to beautify New York. But progress is being made in other capitals in which the architect is an artist first and a money-grubber afterwards. It would be a good thing for New York if she could keep pace with other capitals. But America has yet to produce either an artist or an architect, whose name will live as long as his works. The love of money with the American destroys the love of home, of culture, and of art. Where these do not go hand in hand, how can a city cease to be ugly and become beautiful? There is not a new building in all that Mr. Guerin sketches which is not essentially American—garish and crude. What stands in the way of America's artistic progress is the vulgarity of her wealthy citizens. Their purses inspire architects, and in their uncouth imaginations were conceived the plans for "buildings that rival the tower of Babel not only in height but in the linguistic diversity of their occupants". Mr. Guerin in his endeavours to give us an idea of the beauties of the New York cannot get rid of these. The "Babel" forces its way into every picture. It will not be left out. And Mr. Blackshaw trying to write of "the fair new city," a city of magnificence and beauty, nestling in the embrace of the old one, is quickly overcome by the spirit of Yankeeism, and forgets he was to describe the architectural gems of the place. His article degenerates into something like a house-agent's list, carefully recording the number of storeys the houses comprise, and the thousands of dollars they cost to build.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

THOUGH M. Waldeck Rousseau was able successfully to steer his Government through the stormy waters of French politics it seems to be doubtful whether his successor will be equally able to avoid mishap. M. Waldeck Rousseau carried his law of associations in March last year in the teeth of the most strenuous opposition, and thereafter he applied it against the religious orders vigorously and expeditiously. The orders which declined to comply with the law which required them to be registered and to make public their articles of association, were confronted with dissolution, and the expulsion of their members from the country was accomplished before the populace quite realised what had happened. Now, however M. Combes has gone farther than his predecessor in ordering the closing under the law of the convent or "unauthorised" schools. While in England the educational conflict is between the Government and the friends of the Church or voluntary schools on the one hand, and the supporters of state schools on the other, in France the Government demands that the children shall be instructed in the State schools. M. Combes has received unexpected support from all parts of the country in the work he has undertaken, but at the same time there is a large section of the people, animated by Catholic traditions, to whom the closing of the conventual schools appears to be little short of sacrilege. The demonstrations in Paris and the scenes in Brittany and other parts of the country reveal the feeling which the action of the Government has aroused. Among the peasantry of the remote country districts a spirit of fanaticism has been evoked, but the demonstrations in Paris have probably no more significance than have the periodic outbursts of the fickle Parisian mob. It was a Paris mob which enthroned the "Goddess of Reason", and since the days of the First Republic Paris has shown itself as ready to change its political and religious views as it has been ready to change its heroes. In the capital, however, the present agitation, led by the clericals has allied all the forces opposed to the Government. The Royalists especially are not neglecting the opportunity which is thus offered them to assail the Republic. Society dames in Paris, too, have figured as demonstrators guarded by their husbands, and thus protected have offered battle to the police. The alliance between the leaders of Society and the populace on the question of education has its peculiarities, and the explanation is offered that Society is much more exasperated with the Government on the conversion of the "Rentes" than on the closing of the schools. The party of the Duchesse d' Orleans in association with the working classes is a strange irony of history, but the classes whose incomes have been affected by the reduction of interest are determined to oppose the Government on every issue, and the schools question supplies an effective weapon of attack. M. Combes is however prepared to fight. "It is better" he says, "to fight than to lie down. Fighting will vitalise, lying down, would bring on an insidious torpor." And though he foresees that his policy involves a severe struggle against the clerical party for ten years, he is not dismayed by the prospect. For the time being, at any rate, his position is secured by a powerful majority, and even demonstrating Society dames are obliged to give way before the force of the law.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

THERE was another slight increase in the rate of mortality of the city during the week ended Tuesday last, but it appears to have been due entirely to a sudden rise in the number of deaths from respiratory diseases, and is therefore doubtless to be accounted for by the treacherous state of the weather. Whereas the rate of the previous week had declined to 41·27 per mille per annum, the figure again rose last week to 41·53, which represents when everything is taken into consideration a very satisfactory state of things. Had it not been for an increase of over thirty in the number of deaths due to diseases of the lungs, the general rate of the city would have fallen to below 40. The total number of deaths was 689 as compared with 866, in the same week of the previous year, and 923 the mean for the corresponding weeks in the past five years. The rate of mortality in Parwadi, the section of the native town which have returned such high figures, was 73·23 slightly lower than last week, and the rate in Maudvi was lower than it has recorded for a considerable time past. There seems to have been a recrudescence of disease in the Market, where the rate per thousand per annum for the week was 78. This high figure seems to be due principally in that district to an outbreak of diarrhœa, and an increase in the number of plague deaths. Khumbharwada also returned a very high rate, but there was no special reason to account for it. Other districts which have recently shown themselves to be particularly unhealthy, exhibited rather more favourable returns during the week under report. Among the Jains the death rate was again over a hundred. Among the Hindus, however, diseases of the respiratory system worked terrible havoc, only six members of other communities, dying during last week from disorders of the lungs. There were four deaths amongst Europeans, and this corresponded to a rate of approximately 17 per thousand per annum. Turning to the figures in respect of the diseases most prevalent in the city, we discover a slight increase in respect of plague, the number of deaths from that disease being 35 against 27 in the preceding week. This may be regarded as being fairly satisfactory. The district returning the greatest number of deaths was the Market, where there were eight fatal cases. Twenty-seven of the cases occurred among Hindus, five among Jains and three among Mussalmans. Deaths from phthisis rose slightly, but there was a striking increase in the mortality from other diseases of the respiratory system, these two causes together giving a total of 181. This figure compares very favourably with the total for last year. As already stated, by far the greater proportion of the deaths from lung diseases occurred among Hindus. There were 78 deaths from fevers of all kinds, a not unsatisfactory figure when compared either with the corresponding period of last year or the five years' mean. On the whole the health of the city at the present time may be regarded as fairly satisfactory.

DEFICIENCY IN BOMBAY CROPS.

MR. H. S. LAWRENCE, acting Director of Land Records and Agriculture, has just issued a series of statements, together with a memorandum, showing the estimated deficiency in the outturn of kharif crops of 1901 and rabi crops of 1902, in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind. In Ahmedabad he shows that 64 per cent. of the sown area failed, and the estimated outturn comes only to 16 per cent. of the average of the district. In Kaira 21 per cent. of the sown area failed, and the estimated outturn is put down at 28 per cent. of the average, mainly from kharif crops. In the Panch Mahals the proportion of the sown area in which failure was reported was 61 per cent. and in Broach 46 per cent. It must not be supposed that want of rain was wholly responsible for these failures. Rats and locusts were also to blame. In Dholka these pests destroyed 65 per cent. of the sown area, and in the Panch Mahals by the far the greatest amount of damage is shown to have been caused by rats, the area of which they took entire possession, in that district, being returned at no less than 93,000. Locusts destroyed the crops of 12,000 acres in the same district. Owing to the early cessation of rain, there was not enough moisture for the rabi crops, and the presence of rats deterred almost all cultivators from even sowing. Rats destroyed 234,000 acres in Broach, and the ryots destroyed 700,000 rats. As the seed was sown it was devoured and cotton and jowari had to be sown more than once. Except in the case of bajri and cotton, the injured plants did not yield anything, but cotton yielded only a four to six anna crop, and bajri a four to ten anna crop. Surat was somewhat more fortunate, though 18 per cent. of the sown area was destroyed. Rats and locusts were for the most part destructive of crops in Khandwa, but drought was the greatest enemy in Nasik and Ahmednagar. Their percentage were 39 and 45 of their respective averages. A third of the sown area in Sholapur failed, but the percentage of outturn was 82. Had there been rain in November or early December, a bumper rabi crop would have been reaped. Satara was more fortunate than her neighbours. The crops in the Krishna valley were wonderfully good, and the estimated outturn exceeded the average by four per cent. Grasshoppers destroyed crops on forty-thousand acres in the Bagalkot division of Bijapur, where 46 per cent. of the sown area was destroyed, and as the rabi crops failed, the total outturn was reduced to nineteen per cent. of the average.

THE Viceroy's autumn tour in Rajputana is now being arranged.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Bombay will arrive at the Victoria Terminus at 10-35 a.m. (local time) on the 25th August, and will leave Victoria Terminus at 2 p. m. (local time) on the 27th August. His Excellency's arrival and departure will be private, but two salutes of 17 guns each will be fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his arrival and departure.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday from London by the mail steamer Caledonia, were Lord Douglas Compton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Saunders-Slater, General G. R. Richardson and Mrs. Richardson.

THERE will be an exhibition of service guns and projectiles at the Coronation Darbar at Delhi and probably also other military trophies of historical interest.

THE Government of Natal has, through the British Resident in Mysore, applied for information regarding the adaptability of Mysore cattle for agricultural purposes, and the Colonial Secretary has been furnished with a special note on the subject.

IT is reported that the "conversion" of more Madras Regiments will be proceeded with at once. Four Regiments being now in course of reconstruction, there remain six others to be dealt with under the new scheme, the number of locally recruited Regiments to be permanently retained being ten.

BEFORE accepting the necessity for the employment of dentists with the army in India, the Government have asked to be furnished with a report, which should clearly demonstrate from such evidence as may be obtainable, and especially from actual experience, that soldiers' teeth are not sufficiently well cared for under the existing arrangements, and that the agency of specialists is consequently to be desired.

THE Bengal Government has recently evinced a laudable inclination to patronise literary undertakings of a specially creditable character. The vernacular translation of the complete works of Shakespeare by a veteran Bengali author has been so highly spoken of by competent critics that the Bengal Secretariat and the Director of Public Instruction have subscribed between them to one hundred copies of the work at a cost of Rs. 660.

THE House of Lords, on August 1, held that Miss Dora Neale was entitled to have her action against Lady Amelia Gordon Lennox for libel restored to the List for hearing, and that she was not bound by the compromise Sir Edward Clarke entered into against her expressed determination, that she would be no party to any compromise unless all imputations against her moral character were withdrawn. To hold otherwise, said the Lord Chancellor, would deprive the Courts of the power to do justice, and give unlimited powers to counsel to come to agreements against the express wishes of a client. The judgment of the Court of Appeal was accordingly revers

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING'S CRUISE.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

The King has started on his cruise. The yacht anchors to-night at Portland, to-morrow night at Falmouth, and on Saturday night at Pembroke.

THE BOER GENERALS.

THE CHANGE OF PLANS.

DUTCH SURPRISED.

The postponement of the official reception of the Boer Generals at Amsterdam, and the sudden change in the arrangements for their departure for Brussels to attend the funeral of Commandant Meyers, have surprised the Dutch. It is believed that the reception at Amsterdam will be altogether abandoned.

SITUATION IN CAPE COLONY.

MEASURES AGAINST SEDITION AND ARMS IMPORTATION.

PROGRESSIVES AND SIR GORDON SPRIGG.

VOTE OF NO CONFIDENCE.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

Owing largely to the omission from the Governor's speech of mention of Bills dealing with sedition and the importation of arms, other measures are considered essential for a period to secure tranquility.

Twenty-one Progressive members, including two Non-Suspensionists have adopted unanimously a vote of want of confidence in Sir Gordon Sprigg, and have elected Doctor Smartt as Leader. Nine Progressives are absent from Capetown. There are only four others besides the Minister.

THE TRANSPORT SCANDALS.

MORE DEATHS AND SICKNESS.

The transport Montrose has arrived at Wellington. Two men have died and 74 are sick.

Up to the present twenty of the troops on board the Britannic and fourteen on board the Drayton Grange have died.

The evidence before the Australian Commission points to an astonishing absence, of discipline, order, and cleanliness.

THE AUSTRALIAN CORONATION CONTINGENT.

The troopers of the Australian Contingent have sailed in the Hardinge, and have arrived at Gibraltar. The troops were landed for a few hours and shown the sights before leaving.

SINDHIA'S GIFT TO THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

The Maharaja Sindhia has sent to the East India Association one thousand pounds.

JAPANESE WARSHIPS FETED.

WELCOME AT CORK.

The two Japanese warships which came for the Coronation are now being feted at Cork. An elaborate welcome is being prepared at other harbours.

THE SHAH IN ENGLAND.

DEPUTATION OF PARSIS.

ADDRESSES FROM BOMBAY AND PERSIA.

A deputation of Parsis, consisting of Sir J. Jejeebhoy, Mr. Nacroji, Sir M. Bhownaggree and Messrs. Moola and Kapadia, accompanied by fifteen others, was received by the Shah and his Vizier. The deputation presented addresses from Bombay and Persia, thanking his Majesty for the kind treatment accorded to his Zoroastrian subjects.

Sir M. Bhownaggree introduced the deputation, and Sir J. Jeejeebhoy delivered the addresses with a few well-chosen words.

The Shah and his Minister made gracious replies, assuring them that the welfare of Persian Zoroastrians would be always secured.

The Shah has visited Sir Hiram Maxim's Works, and fired three rounds from a Maxim gun.

TENNIS IN AMERICA.

DOHERTYS AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

The Doherty Brothers have won a Doubles championship game at Newport.

OFFICERS AND LEAVE.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION DECIDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, AUGUST 22.

A case has arisen of interest in connection with the question of risks run by officers who return to India by steamers not belonging to privileged lines. The vessel in point was detained owing to an accident which necessitated the transhipment of the passengers to another boat of the same line sailing eight days after the date of departure originally advertised. An officer who would have been in time to rejoin his appointment before the conclusion of his leave, had the dates been adhered to was in consequence caused to overstay by eleven days. The matter has since been referred to the Government of India, who have ruled that since the overstaying of leave was not intentional, the case may be met by a grant of extension of leave without pay to cover the period overstayed.

MUTINY VETERANS AND THE DELHI DURBAR.

It is not intended to extend invitation to the Delhi Coronation Durbar to veterans who took part in the suppression of the mutiny elsewhere than at the siege of Delhi, and the defence and relief of Lucknow.

THE EXPERIENCES OF THE ELPHINSTONE.

FULL COMPENSATION TO OFFICERS.

Full compensation has been sanctioned by the Government of India to the officers of the Royal Indian Marine steamer Elphinstone for loss and damage to their property during the cyclone last May.

THE DURBAR LIGHT RAILWAY.

Plate-laying on the Durbar light railway at Delhi commences on the 1st proximo.

THE RECENT RAINFALL.

The official report issued to-day shows that the rainfall of the past week has been in excess of the normal over the Central Provinces, the Deccan and parts of Central India, the region which next to Gujarat has wanted it most.

HEAVY RAIN IN GUZARAT.

Heavy rain ranging from one to five inches in amount has at last fallen over the greater part of famine-threatened Guzarat, and the meteorological Authorities anticipates further downpour in this region and in Rajputana.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Further orders have been passed by the Government of India on the recommendations of Colonel Anderson's committee, disposing also of nearly all outstanding questions raised by command committees relating to the reduction and simplification of official correspondence and returns.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 22.

It is not yet settled when Sir Power Palmer will leave India, and no official intimation of the composition of Lord Kitchener's staff has yet arrived, though the names recently wired by Reuter are believed to be in the main correct.

RAIN IN GUZARAT.

Rain has commenced falling in Guzarat and is likely to increase there.

THE DAMAGE TO THE DARJEELING LINE.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 22.

Communication with Darjeeling will probably be restored to-day by a temporary line over Upper Pagla at Jhora.

THE REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITIES' COMMISSION.

CALCUTTA AND THE RECOMMENDATIONS

The following resolution, among others, will be submitted at the Town Hall meeting to-day:—"That this meeting views with grave apprehension many of the recommendations of the Universities' Commission which, in the opinion of this meeting, are calculated to prove fatal to the interests of higher education, to restrict its area and to deprive the great middle class community of the opportunities of education which they now enjoy; to lower the educational and moral tone of the community, to discourage variety in the type of higher education, and to cast the entire educational system of the country in one uniform official mould".

LATER.

A public meeting was held at the Town Hall this afternoon, to protest against the recommendations of the University Commission. It was very largely attended, but only four Europeans were present. Raja Peary Mohan Mookerjee presided.

The burden of six resolutions which were carried unanimously, is contained in the first resolution given above. The memorial was adopted for submission to the Viceroy, and a committee was appointed to take steps to guard the interests of high education.

MR. EZRA vs. SECRETARY OF STATE.

At the High Court, Justice Ameer Ali and Justice Stephen delivered a lengthy judgment in the case of E. D. Ezra vs. Secretary of State, the Bank Bengal and the Deputy Collector of 24 perguanhs.

Plaintiff is the owner of certain premises in Calcutta, which had been acquired by Government under the Land Acquisition Act, and he sought in this action to have it declared that all proceedings taken by local Government in the matter of acquisition should be declared void and of no force and effect, and to obtain a mandatory injunction, restraining the Government and the Bank of Bengal, for whom the land was acquired, from taking possession. He also claimed damages for costs incurred by him in the course of the proceedings before the Land Acquisition Collector.

Their Lordships found against the plaintiff on all the points, and accordingly dismissed the suit with costs, which, owing to protracted hearing, are enormous. Ezra will appeal to the Privy Council.

TROOPS FROM CHINA AND SOUTH AFRICA.

MADRAS, AUGUST 22.

The hired Transport Pentakota arrived here from Hongkong this afternoon with the 22nd Bombay Infantry composed of 7 British officers, 15 native officers, 684 rank and file and 74 followers.

The Ionian with troops from South Africa is expected to arrive on the 30th instant.

The 22nd Bombay Infantry will disembark early tomorrow morning, and encamp on the Fort Glacis till Tuesday, when it entrains for Mhow. The European officers are Lieutenant-Colonel R. Bailie, Commandant; Major W. Hatherell, Captains F. Nurse, G. N. L. Labertouche; Lieutenants, G. Hutchinson, C. D. Hitchins, and J. Sloan, I. M. S.

During their stay in China the Regiment was garrisoned in Hongkong, and did not see active service.

The voyage proved rough, full of choppy seas, and one public follower was washed overboard on the 13th.

EXPATRIATED BOERS.

Two Boer officers from Kaity and two from Trichinopoly, who had arranged for their own passage left by the s. s. Umzinto to-day for Natal.

MADRAS REVENUE RETURNS.

The Madras Revenue returns for the current year are showing extraordinary expansion up to the end of July. The collections were just over 350 lakhs of rupees, being fifteen and-a-half lakhs better than for the same period last year. The Land Revenue accounts for five lakhs, and Salt for seven lakhs of the increase.

POONA CRICKET.

FERGUSON COLLEGE vs. DECCAN COLLEGE.

POONA, AUGUST 22.

The cricket match between Ferguson College and the Deccan College for the Nor thoote Challenge Shield was played to-day. The following are the scores :—

DECCAN COLLEGE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
DeSouza, c Barve, b Mahandale	4	b Mehandale	15
Curetti, c Samel, b Mahandale	0	not out	4
Tanaud, b Mehandale	7	c Mehandale, b Barve	4
Dabholkar, c Tambe, b Mehandale	4	not out	1
Khadilkar, c Barve, b Mehandale	3	To bat.	
Savnur, b Mehandale	0		
Deshpande, b Mehandale	3		
Wadia, c Mehandale, b Kalekar	5		
Karanjwalia, c Bapat, b Kalekar	2		
Chavy, not out	2		
Mirchandavni, b Mehandale	0		
Extras	2	Extras	5
Total	39	Total	29

FERGUSON COLLEGE.

First Innings.

Tambe, b DeSouza	5
Kulkarni, b DeSouza	9
Jhangiani, run out	11
Barve, c and b DeSouza	9
Samel, l b w b Karanjwalia	27
Sheshradhe, c DeSouza, b Karanjwalia	3
Mehandale, st Khandi, b Karanjiwalia	0
Bapat, run out	8
Kale, b Mirchandavi	0
Karve, not out	1
Extras	12
Total	85

The match will be completed to-morrow.

YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS.

ALLEGED THEFT FROM HOUSES.

Inspector O'Sullivan, Bombay Police, under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, arrived in Poona to-day, and took charge of Eustace Boillette, a European youth, and a Jewish lad named Edwardes, who had been arrested by the Cantonment Police.

The two accused are wanted in connection with a man named Viegas, the two, it is said, made a practice of stealing from the houses of residents near Apollo Bunder, afterwards pledging things with marwaris under assumed names.

The accused were placed before Colonel Minchin, who ordered them to be sent to Bombay.

DECORATION FOR MR. LUCK.

Mr. Luck, District Superintendent of Police in Khandish, will be presented with a Kaiser-i-Hind Medal by Mr. Younghusband, Commissioner Central Division, at the Council Hall, on Friday next.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA AUGUST 22.

Mr. Fraser arrives at Simla early next month to make preliminary arrangements in connection with the Police Commission.

Mr. Hewett then proceeds to Nagpur and takes over the Central Provinces Chief Commissionership, and Mr. Risley comes in as Home Secretary.

BRITISH INFANTRY RELIEFS.

The following British Infantry reliefs are ordered:— 2nd Royal Scots, from Poona to Kamptee; 1st West Surreys, Rawalpindi to Peshawar; 1st Buffs; Shwebo to Poona; 1st Norfolks, Lebong to Bareilly, 1st Lincolns, Bangalore to Secunderabad; 1st Essex South Africa to Bangalore, 1st Somerset, L. I. Rawalpindi to Peshawar; 1st East Yorks, Fort from St. George to Shwebo; 1st Bedfords, Mooltan to Jhansi; 2nd Royal Irish, Kamptee to England, 2nd Yorkshires, Benares to Cawnpore, 1st S. W. Borderers; Peshawar to Meeanmeer; 1st Rosters; Ceylon to Lucknow; 1st Roster Ceylon Depot, Allahabad to Lucknow; 1st E. Surreys, Lucknow to England; 2nd West Ridings, Rangoon to Lebong; 2nd Borderers' Bareilly to Thayetmyo; 2nd Royal Sussex; Meanmeer to England; 1st Hampshires, Lucknow to Aden; 2nd South Lancashires, Jubulpore to England; 2nd Oxford, L.I., Bombay to Poona; 1st Shropshire, L.I., Poona to England; 1st Wiltshire's, Peshawar to Rawalpindi; North Staffords, Jhansi to Bombay; 2nd York and Lancaster, Mhow to England; 2nd Durham Light Infantry, Wellington to England; 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Aden to England; 1st Seaforths, Egypt to Nasirabad; 2nd Royal Welsh, Hongkong to Chakrata; 1st Leicesters, South Africa to Fort St. George; 1st Liverpools, South Africa to Rangoon; 1st Royal Sussex, South Africa to Benares; 1st Durham L. I., South Africa to Wellington; 1st York and Lancaster, South africa to Mhow; 2nd Shropshire L. I., South Africa to Banikhet; 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers, South Africa to Multan; 2nd Black Watch, South Africa to Umballa; 2nd East Surreys, South Africa to Lucknow; 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, South Africa to Rawalpindi; 1st South Lancashires, South Africa to Jubbulpore.

A EUROPEAN CHARGED WITH THEFT.

BANGALORE, AUGUST 22.

A European named John Gordon, calling himself a travelling actor, has been convicted by Mr. Lloyd, the District Magistrate, for theft of a bicycle from the premises of the Coronation Fancy Fair, last month, and sentenced to three months. The possession of the article was revealed by an anonymous communication to the owner.

A SEPOY AMOK.

MISBEHAVIOUR OF OTHERS.

SENTENCED BY COURT MARTIAL.

At a general court martial held at Vizianagram, a private of 7th Madras Infantry, named Saminada Pillay, has been sentenced to transportation for shooting a comrade, who was on guard with him, wounding another, and attempting to murder Colonel Lewis, the Commandant. The Court found him guilty only of killing the first named.

At the same time a havaldar and a dozen other sepoys of the same guard were tried for misbehaviour in the presence of the prisoner, who was firing his rifle in all directions, by shamefully running away without making any attempt to save the lives of the wounded men or to disarm the prisoner.

All these prisoners were awarded from three to one year's imprisonment, the havildar also forfeiting a medal and clasp.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 8TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, Captain E. H. Gordon, arrived in harbour early yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 8th August. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Bitter Mr S S
King Mr C R
Garratt Mr J
Castle Mr
Davis Mr A R
Garside Mr W
Wilkinson Mr and Mrs J H and child
Holman Capt J
Holman Mr J
Holman Mr H B
Williams Mr J
Garrett Capt E B
Gohagan Mr
Gahagan Master
Gahagan 2 Misses
Ellington Lieut E L
Longridge Lieut J A
Salt Mr A H
Baron Mr J
Butterworth Mr F W
Hounsee Mr G A
Ballarson Mr
Meakin Miss
Ballarson Mr
North Mr G
Deakin Lieut Col W
Barnes Mr J
Mitford Mr F
Johnston Maj H M
Brandon Miss J K
Debora Miss
Sister Mr and Mrs Sanders
Pritchard Lieut D J

FROM MARSEILLES.

Evans Mr D E
Wiseman Mrs
Walker Miss E
Byers Capt C D
Campbell Capt and Mrs W
Buck Mr A Nowall
Richardson Gen and Mrs G R
Mortack Mrs J D
Gebber Mrs W J
Phillips Mr H F Travers
Atkins Mr J C
Adam Miss
Higgins Miss
Benn Capt W G
Lord Mr
Fawcus Lieut H
Bose Mr C N
Hill Capt J
Kerr Mr F S
Vigne Maj and Mrs R A
Barton Maj W G
Hamilton Mr
Tattersall Mr
Moll Mr A
Dutt Mr P K
Dott Mr A
Odgers Mr E
Fraser Mr W W
Band with Lieut Col J B
Hasentaly Mr
Beckham Mr W S
Bethna Mr
Mosley Mr J A
Swill Mr H H
Holloway Mr E K
Hedenfields Mr G
Howard Capt E
Allan Mr J J
Pondlebury Mr and Mrs
Pondlebury Miss
Bose Lieut R A
Northcott Capt F L
Blake Mr J
Last Mr W
Wall Lieut
Booth Mr J S

FROM BRINDISI.

Compton Lord Douglas
Creagh Maj M D C
Russell Mr F D
Kennedy Mr P
Stuart Maj A M
Banker Mr W A

FROM SUEZ—Robinson Mr.

FROM PORT SAID—Keane Mr W L.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhanza, perfect.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Communication with Bolama interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code Addresses should not be used.
Cable Guantanamo to Mole St. Nicolas interrupted.
Telegrams for Benguela (West Africa) are subject to censorship.
Cable Cayenne Pinhetros interrupted.
Cable Capetown Mossamedes and Land lines South Africa interrupted.
Telegrams for Cape Colony will be subject to some delay.
A circuit route is interrupted between Biagowestschenk and Wladiwostock.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	21	5	50 p.m.	13	23
Teheran	22	2	43 p.m.	...	23
Suez	22	3	0 p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 22nd August, 1902.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	34	0	3
,, Karachi	0	29	0	1
,, Madras	0	49	0	8

An officer in a Native Infantry regiment recently purchased a number of field-glasses and range-finders for use by his double-company. Having doubtless to keep abreast of the times in the training of his Native officers and men. His request for a remission of the import duty on the field-glasses was refused, under the recent orders of Government against which there is so much feeling now among regimental officers. As a "special concession," however, the Government have offered to take over the field-glasses at the price paid for them, plus import duty, and to consider them as part of the equipment of the regiment. This kind of compromise shows how weak is the position taken up by the financial authorities on this subject; the customs duties in this instance will simply be paid by one Department to another. A question in Parliament would seem to be the only way of getting the whole matter reconsidered and, with the special interest now shown in military affairs at Home, such a question would probably be effective.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

THE KING AND THE CORONATION.

Everything points to a quiet Coronation, but if the weather be propitious, and lately it has been anything but propitious, the great event will not be quiet as seemed likely a few days ago. The return of his Majesty to the metropolis in such excellent health and spirits has given a fillip to to-morrow's ceremony, and although there is nothing like the fervour we witnessed six weeks ago, the enthusiasm exhibited on Wednesday all along the route from Victoria station to Buckingham Palace is an indication of the loyal manner in which Edward VII. will be acclaimed to-morrow on his way to and from the historic Abbey. It is curious to notice how much ignorance prevails with regard to the event of which our gracious Sovereign will be the central figure on Saturday. An intelligent foreigner came to me the other day to ask me if the law of England made it imperative that the monarch should be ceremonially crowned, and seemed greatly astonished when I told him that it did not. Some of our own people, and people of education too, are still under the impression that if the Coronation did not take place, her Majesty the Queen would somehow be adversely affected. A friend of mine was in a Kensington omnibus the other day when the conductors insisted upon discussing the situation. "They do say as how," remarked the busman, "that if the King ain't crowned, the Prince of Wales could not be King and that the Duke of Connaught or the Emperor of Germany would be our King instead." The whole nation has been touched by the beautiful letter which his Majesty on the eve of his Coronation, "an event which," he says, "I look upon as one of the most solemn and important in my life" has addressed to his people at Home, in the Colonies, and in India. This letter, it is authoritatively announced, though issued through the official medium of the Home Secretary, takes the form of an autograph letter from King Edward. It represents the personal and spontaneous expression of his Majesty's feelings, and was entirely conceived and written by him.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

We are yet without official details of all the changes in his Majesty's Government consequent upon the retirement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but we know for certain that Lord James of Hereford has retired on the plea of indifferent health, that his successor is Sir William Walrond, who as principal whip of the Unionist party has thoroughly earned his preferment, and that Mr. Austen Chamberlain instead of going to the Board of Trade, as everybody anticipated, is to become Postmaster-General, with a seat in the Cabinet. This appointment is a great surprise, for it was only the other day that the present Postmaster-General, Lord Londonderry, publicly expressed his thanks for being allowed to remain at St. Martin's le Grand. What exactly is to be done with Lord Londonderry is still doubtful, but according to the lobby gossip he is to relieve that overworked statesman the Duke of Devonshire of the duty of representing in the House of Lords the Education Department. There has been a great deal of talk about the Indian Secretaryship, Mr. Balfour being credited with the desire to replace Lord George Hamilton by Lord Balfour of Burleigh. But Mr. Balfour, if he had this intention, reckoned, like some people have done before him, without the powerful Abercorn influence. When the Unionists came into power in 1895, a strong attempt was made by Mr. Chamberlain's friends to get rid of some of the "old gang". There were three men in particular against whom a movement was made—Mr. Plunket, Mr. Jackson, and Lord George Hamilton. Mr. Plunket, it was argued, might very well be sent to the Lords, as he was; Mr. Jackson as Chairman of the Great Northern Railway Company was already fully occupied; and it would be a thousand pities to disturb Lord George Hamilton in his Chairmanship of the London School Board. At that time Lord George Hamilton was discharging with efficiency the dignified and useful post now filled by Lord Reay. Mr. Jackson and Mr. Plunket were shunted without any difficulty. Lord George Hamilton, like the Earl of Halsbury on the present occasion, refused to waive his claims for office with the result that he became Secretary of State for India. The general opinion is that Mr. Ritchie is to be the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, but it is useless to speculate further as apparently within a few hours the anxiously awaited official announcement on the subject will be out.

OUR "PAYING GUESTS."

In the name of Mr. Cremer the following rather skilfully drafted question appeared on the notice paper of the House of Commons to-day:—"To ask the Secretary of State for India, whether he will say under which head of the current Home charges debited to Indian revenues will come the estimated outlay of a lakh of rupees on the reception of the Indian princes and chiefs as guests of his Majesty on the occasion of his Coronation: Were the Lords of the Treasury, or the Financial Secretary, or other authorities in charge of the Coronation disbursements first asked to defray that expenditure; and, if so, will he state on what grounds the refusal based: Was the opinion of the Council of India based on charging this charge on the revenues of India formally asked, and their consent recorded, at one of the usual weekly meetings of the Council, not less than five members being present: What amount or portion of funds provided by the British Treasury is estimated to be expended on public receptions or other proceedings connected with the Coronation visit of the Premiers and other Colonial delegates; what portion, if any, of this Imperial outlay will be debited to the Colonies, and in what proportions will such contributions be allocated." The wind has been rather taken out of the Cremer sails, by the by no means unsatisfactory statement elicited yesterday by an equally adroit question put to the same Minister by Sir M. M. Bhownaggree—that question was worded as follows:—"To ask the Secretary of State for India, if he can state the result of the communications which he has held with the Treasury with regard to the payment of the expenses of the guests and troops invited from India to the Coronation, and of their entertainment; Whether the Government of India have expressed any opinion with regard to the levying of the whole or any part of those charges from the Indian Exchequer; and if he will place upon the table of the House copies of the correspondence between himself and the Treasury as well as any that may have taken place between the India Office and the Government of India on the subject." Lord George Hamilton replied:—"The communications are still proceeding, but with every prospect of arriving at a satisfactory decision. When the correspondence is concluded I will consider if it should be published. Sir Muncherjee had another pertinent question which he intended to put to the Prime Minister, Mr. Balfour was to be invited to state the number of guests invited to the Coronation from the Colonies, dependencies, and feudatory states, respectively, of the Empire, as well as the number of troops and other Military contingents drawn from those countries to assist in the functions connected with the Coronation: Whether the expenses of the residence and entertainment of all such guests and troops have been charged to their respective countries, as has been done in respect of those of India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the disapproval with which the idea of levying from the Indian Exchequer the expenses in connection with the guests and troops from that country is regarded both here and there: And, whether he proposes to have the said charges defrayed from the British Exchequer. Apparently the hon. member withdrew this question after receiving Lord George Hamilton's very hopeful forecast of the negotiations between the India Office and the Treasury.

HOSPITALITY TO INDIAN VISITORS.

Under the auspices of the British Empire League, a large party of Colonials with a sprinkling of Indians and Anglo-Indians were taken by special train on Saturday to Warwick where at the famous castle which bears that name they were the guests of its present genial owners. The Indian Contingent included H. H. the Aga Khan, the Maharaja of Bikanir, the Maharaja and Maharani of Kuch Behar, Sir Jamsetjee and Lady Jejeebhoy and Colonel Wyllie, the Secretary of State's popular and tactful aide-de-camp, Sir Pertab Singh, and the Maharaja of Jeypore could not go down as they had arranged to spend the week end at Newmarket with a now well-known millionaire supporter of the Turf. The Colonial portion of the company at Warwick included some of the Colonial Premiers but not Mr. Seddon, who was less profitably employed. I say less profitably employed, for if he had come up to town in time to join the Warwick Castle party, we should have been spared a very foolish speech. I allude to his "faux pas" while he was the guest of the Liverpool Junior Reform Club. In a speech on that occasion our very candid critic spoke of the enthusiastic greetings accorded in South Africa to the Boer Generals as giving a shock to himself and the people he represented (L'etat c'est moi) Mr. Seddon went on to say that he did not grudge greetings to brave men but the going to extremes and making gods of our late enemies was a proceeding which he feared would shock the Colonies and cause them to pause and ask themselves whether under such conditions they had been worthily helping the Mother-country. Worthily helping is perhaps not a felicitous expression, however, let that pass. I am not one of those who suggest that when the Colonies decided to send help to us in South Africa they did so with an *arriere pensee*. The "Times" I observe in reporting Mr. Seddon's speech wholly omits the ingracious passages I have quoted, perhaps it may be thought in Printing House Square as it is thought elsewhere, that we have had about sufficient lecturing from Mr. Seddon. But let us return to our "Mantons"—not our New Zealand "Mantons." Lord Warwick, in the remarks he made at the luncheon on Saturday, removed a reproach that is sometimes made and not unjustly made against aristocratic globe trotters, namely that they freely accept hospitality when in India, and directly afterwards forget all about, even to the extent of ignoring their former hosts if they happen to meet later in Piccadilly. Englishmen travelled a great deal, and received the greatest hospitality, especially in that great country of India, to which many of them had been. It was a great pleasure to him to see there that day some Indian friends who in times gone by had been most hospitable to him. He further said that although it was not the privilege of everyone to be able to entertain the Indian and Colonial visitors in an ancient castle, he was sure that any of them would receive an equally cordial welcome in the humblest cottage of the land. And here I may take the opportunity of saying how much everybody in this country has enjoyed the visit of our friends. This has been the case especially with regard to those who hail from India. There have been occasions when this was not so marked; but on the present occasion everything has gone off quite smoothly and without any unpleasantness. This I attribute largely to the fact that the selected guests have proved to be a most agreeable set of men, anxious to please and anxious to be pleased, but I think a word of praise is also due to Colonel Wyllie for the sympathetic and thoughtful manner in which he has throughout discharged his delicate duties.

THE COLONIAL DEAD-SET AGAINST ASIATICS.

Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree, M.P., as I anticipated last week has not allowed the House of Commons to separate for the recess without calling attention to the grievances of British Indians in South Africa and in other of our Colonial dominions —if Sir Wilfrid will pardon the term. The list of unstarred questions on Wednesday's order-paper contained the following in the name of the hon. member for North-East Bethnal Green:—"To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether he has instructed the administrations of the Transvaal and Orange State Colonies to modify the old Boer laws and regulations which imposed disabilities upon British Indian subjects resident there; and whether he is taking advantage of the presence in England of the Premiers and other representatives from the Colonies to impress on them the desirability of removing the various restrictions and penalties to which British Indian subjects are exposed within some of those Colonies; and whether he can give any information as to the result of any action taken by him to secure that object". The answer was couchsafed was to this effect: Mr. Chamberlain is in communication with Lord Milner in regard to the position of British Indians in the new Colonies and the regulations affecting them. 2. The matter is not one included for discussion at the Conference of Premiers. 3. Mr. Chamberlain is not able to make any statement at present. I shall probably not be far wrong if I assume that the foregoing answer gave as little satisfaction to Sir M. M. Bhownaggree as it will give to those who read it in India, and who are becoming tired of the manner in which this important question is put off from time to time. It was open to Sir Muncherjee if he felt dissatisfied, as no doubt he did, with Mr. Chamberlain's written reply, to have raised the question in the usual desultory discussion on the Appropriation Bill, but this would not have done much good, as Mr. Chamberlain was not in the House, and any debate would in the circumstances have been almost in the nature of a fiasco. Mr. Chamberlain can accelerate thorny matters when it pleases him to do so, but his procrastination in this case is not perhaps to be wondered at. Will he ever be able to make any statement on this question or at all events any statement that will be deemed satisfactory by the real rulers of South Africa? Mr. Chamberlain's position is an extremely difficult one no doubt, and perhaps not less difficult because he is not confronted in South Africa with the obstacle that presents itself at the Antipodes, namely that he has to deal entirely with a self-governing community. The representative bodies which have been formed in the new colonies to keep the Government up to the mark, has to be reckoned with, and it will be noticed that the workers organization just launched on the Rand puts in the fore ground of its political propaganda "South Africa for the white man and no Asiatics need apply". The irresponsible people who throw their caps in the air and shout cheers for the Empire do not seem to have the ghost of an idea what trouble this racial question is going to cause us or when we come after us.

THE LONDON GONDOLA—"AS IN MANCHESTER".

Sir Howard Vincent has taken up the great hansom question, and I hope he will be more successful in his efforts to improve that in itself unsuitable but somewhat unsatisfactory conveyance than he has hitherto been in his bold attempts to alter our fiscal system. Yesterday, he asked Mr. Ritchie, the Home Secretary, if the returns of the Public Carriage Department of the Metropolitan Police afford any information as to the number of accidents last year in hansom cabs; and if, by legislation or otherwise, some improvement can be brought about in the arrangement of the windows so as to secure greater safety to the passengers, and bring it as in Manchester, under the latter's control instead of that of the driver. From Mr. Ritchie's reply it appears that the number of accidents in hansom cabs brought to the notice of the police in 1901 was 94. Of this number 33 were caused by collisions; 43 from the horse falling; and 12 from various causes, such as the breaking of harness, from a wheel breaking, &c. In no case reported to the police does it appear that injury was caused by the carelessness of the window; and though Mr. Ritchie admits that the present vehicle is not perfect, it would, he says, hardly appear that any legislation is needed in the direction suggested in the Question.

If any effective substitute for the present window is suggested, the Commissioner of Police would have it brought to the notice of proprietors, as is invariably done when attention is drawn to desirable improvements. The adoption of these improvements, however, is a matter for the makers and the owners of these convenient and popular vehicles, "who would promptly respond to any public demand for alteration". Would they?

OLLA PODRIDA.

I have mentioned above that Sir Jamsetjee and Lady Jejeebhoy were amongst the week-end guests of the Earl and Countess of Warwick. The Bombay representative and his wife were also among the Indian visitors at the brilliant celebration of peace in the Guildhall on Wednesday night. The fame of Sir Benjamin Spoon, M.P., as the greatest of our amateur photographers is known far and wide. Not to have faced Sir Benjamin's camera is a proof that one is not a celebrity. The honour of having one's likeness taken by the Hon. member for East Birmingham is coveted by the highest in the land. Recently Sir Jamsetjee and his family were photographed by Sir Benjamin on that great resort of beauty and fashion—the terrace of the House of Commons—and excellent pictures are the result. The Jamsetjees have also been photographed with Sir Charles Cayzer in his motor-car. Sir C. Cayzer in his early days and before he blossomed into a great shipowner, was a resident in Bombay.

His Mr. Henry J. Wilson M.P., of anti-opium fame, got hold of a mare's nest. "To ask the Secretary of State of India, if he will state why Section 204 of the Cantonment Code, 1899, was extended on 27th June last to the city of Hyderabad and to 109 villages in the vicinity of the Hyderibad Cantonment; and will he state the area so affected". To this unstarred question put by Mr. Wilson, the following answer has been given this morning by Lord George Hamilton:—I have received no information on this subject, but I may point out that Section 204 of the Code cannot operate in the city of Hyderabad and 106 adjoining villages as suggested by the question. These localities are outside the jurisdiction of the Governor-General in Council.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, from Aug. 1 to Aug. 8.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON:

Lieut Col C S Rundle, I M S B
Capt C B Winter, I S C, B
Mr F E Parsitter, B Cov
Mr L M Jopling, B Cov
Mr D C Balfin, B Cov
Mr H Clayton, B Cov
Mr E Chamier, B
Mr R Davies, B
Mr H R Warner, B
Mr J M Taylor, B
Mr F E Down, B
Mr C R Hunter, B
Mr E M Buchanan, B
Mr T W Steiner, B
Mr F R Bardwell, M
Mr S Cox M
Mr R E Bathoven, Bo Cov

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE,

Lieut-Col R H Jennings, R E, B, 3 weeks' furl.
Lieut-Col C Herbert, B, 1 week's furl.
Mr H Clyton, B Cov, 3 mos. M C, in continuation of privilege leave.
Mr W E Jardine, B Cov, 1 mo furl.
Mr A H Fawkes, B, special leave commuted to furl. on M C and extended 6 weeks.
Mr W B Chambers, B, 6 mo, M C
Mr G D Billings, B, 3 mo furl
Mr J N Drury, B 3 days' extraordinary leave.
Mr J G J Duff, B, 2 mo M C,
Mr F D A O Wolfe-Murray, M Cov, 2 mo M C.
Mr E A Johnston, M, 3 mo M C.
Mr T B Robertson, Bo, 2 days' furl.
Mr Akbar Ali, Bo, furl to Nov. 11, 1902.

PERMITTED TO RETURN,

Lieut-Col O Herbert, I S C, B,
Major L J Pisani, I M S B,
Capt A W T Buist, I M S B,
Mr M F Gauntlett, B Cov,
Mr W Carr, B Cov,
Mr W F W Wells, B Cov,
Mr A W McNair, B Cov,
Mr W S Jardine, B Cov
Mr O S Smith, B,
Mr J G J Duff, B,
Mr A F Mitchell, B,
Mr H R Warner, B
Mr J M Taylor, B
Mr F E Down, B
Mr C R Hunter, B
Mr E M Buchanan, B
Mr T W Steiner, B
Mr F R Bardwell, M
Mr S Cox M
Mr R E Bathoven, Bo Cov

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. POONA GYMKHANA.

This match which is always surrounded with a great deal of interest on account of the fact that it is immediately followed by the Presidency match, was commenced this morning at eleven o'clock on the Bombay Gymkhana ground. Neither side put their strongest eleven into the field, although both teams contained several players who will be included in the Presidency match on Monday. After the heavy rains of the early morning the pitch was very wet, and when play was commenced circumstances appeared to be decided by in favour of the bowlers. The Gymkhana won the spin of the coin and took first innings, sending in Aston and Cheetham to face the bowling of Greig and Wood. Cheetham was the first to score, cutting Wood very neatly to the boundary. In the next over, however, after having made another single, he was captured by Greig, leg before wicket. Harrington was then sent in, and he and Aston played through a few more overs. Aston put up the ball rather nastily at the wicket, but was let off. Immediately afterwards the rain began to descend, and from a gentle shower developed into a regular downpour. The wicket was very quickly soaked, and it was at once apparent that cricket would be impossible for some considerable time. Several large pools of water stood upon the wicket, when the rain ceased.

When play was resumed at half-past two o'clock, the wicket was in fairly good condition, although it still greatly favoured the bowlers. Harrington reopened the scoring by an off drive to the bo

therefore affected this crop more than any other. The only district showing an increase is Gujranwala where the sowings are 2 per cent. above the final return of last year. Elsewhere there is a decrease varying from 1 to 21 per cent. An additional reason for the decrease is reported to be the prevalence of plague in parts of Umbala and Ludhiana on which account the people were not able to move about freely and procure labour and seed. In the Jullundar Doab—the principal cane-growing tract of the Province—the decrease is for the most part confined to the unirrigated area. In Lahore and Amritsar the canal irrigated lands contribute the major portion of the decrease as the Bari Doab Canal did not bring in a sufficient supply of water. In the latter district the zamindars were warned to sow cautiously on this account. The condition of the standing crop is generally good, and in Umbala it is flourishing.

THE FAMINE OF 1900-1902.

THE India Office issued on Wednesday (August 6) a voluminous Blue-book (Cd. 1,179) containing "papers regarding the famine and the relief operations in India during 1900-1902. Vol.] I.—British Districts." It consists of telegrams which passed between the British authorities in India and the home Government between July 7, 1900, and March 6, 1902; of reports and correspondence relating to the different provinces affected; of the important statements made in Council by the Viceroy on October 19, 1900, and on March 20, 1901; of correspondence relating to labour supply as affected by famine relief; of the instructions issued by the Government of India regarding advances for seed, cattle, and subsistence of cultivators; and of relief statistics for each month from May, 1900, to December, 1901. Lord Curzon's exhaustive statement gives a graphic description of the great famine "which within the range of its incidence has been the severest that India has ever known," and of the splendid efforts made to meet it. The following passages, from the Viceroy's despatch:—

Boardly speaking, it may be said that no endeavours which it is in the power of the most philanthropic or generous of Governments to put forward will avail to prevent an increase of mortality during a severe famine. No relief system in the world will counteract the effects of reduced food supply, cessation of wages, high prices, and break up of homes, among millions of people, or will prevent famine from being attended by its twin sister, pestilence.

When, however, I read the records of earlier famines, and compare their results with this, I do feel some cause for satisfaction. We are sometimes told of the wonderful things that happened in India before the days of British rule, and are invited, in most unhistorical fashion, to regard it as a Saturnian age. I have looked up the statistics of the last great famine that occurred in Bengal, while that province was still under native administration. This was in the year 1770. I speak of local administration, because, although the Diwani of Bengal had been assumed by the Company a few years before, the latter had not yet taken over the civil administration, which remained in the hands of the former native officers of the Delhi Government. Throughout it is on record that the husbandmen sold their cattle; they sold their implements of agriculture; they sold their sons and daughters, till at length no buyer of children could be found; they ate the leaves of trees and the grass of the field, and, when the height of the summer was reached the living were feeding on the dead. The streets of the cities were blocked up with promiscuous heaps of the dead and dying; even the dogs and jackals could not accomplish their work. Disease attacked the starving and shelterless survivors, and swept them off by hundreds of thousands. Before the end of May, 1770, one-third of the population was officially calculated to have disappeared; in June the deaths were returned as 6 in 16 of the whole inhabitants; and it was estimated that one-half of the cultivators must perish. Two years later Warren Hastings, who had assumed the Government of Bengal on behalf of the British Power, stated the entire loss as at least one-third of the inhabitants, and subsequent calculations revealed that the failure of this single crop, in the single province of Bengal, had carried off within nine months no fewer than ten out of less than thirty millions of human beings.

After this appalling record of what famine meant in India a century ago, it was almost with a sense of relief that I read the other day in a manifesto issued by an English M.P. to his constituents, whom I may observe, in passing, that he no longer represents, that "Lord George Hamilton and Lord Curzon have looked helplessly on, while two millions of human beings have perished of starvation and disease in India." Had this statement been true, however damaging to the Secretary of State or to myself it would yet have pointed an extraordinary contrast between the methods and results of 1900 and those of the eighteenth century. But that it is not true is known to every intelligent person in England and in this country. Every man, woman and child who has perished in India in the present famine has been a burden upon my heart and upon that of Government. Their sufferings have never been absent from our thoughts. It cannot truthfully be said, even by the most envenomed of opponents, that we have looked helplessly on. On the contrary, I fearlessly claim, and I challenge contradiction, that there has never been a famine when the general mortality has been less, when the distress has been more amply or swiftly relieved, or when Government and its officers have given themselves with a more whole-hearted devotion to the saving of life and the service of the people.

What the actual mortality may have been it is impossible to tell with complete accuracy. At a later date the forthcoming census will throw useful light upon the problem. At the same time, from a comparison of the normal death rate of the famine stricken districts in British India, with which, alone, of course, I am competent to deal, with the death-rate throughout the twelve months' duration of the drought, we can ascertain that there has been an excess mortality of 750,000, or 3-4 million persons. But out of this total we also know that cholera and small-pox have accounted for a recorded mortality of 230,000, figures which are admitted to be below the mark. Making this deduction, therefore, we arrive at an excess mortality of half a million in British India, more or less attributable to the famine conditions of the year. To say that the greater part of these have died of starvation, or even of destitution, would be an unjustifiable exaggeration; since we know that many other contributory causes have been at work, while the figures include the deaths of immigrants from Native States, for which our administration cannot be held responsible. When further it is remembered that this total is not more than 2 per cent. of the entire population in the tracts to which it applies, it will be obvious that no very remarkable depopulation has occurred, and it will be recognized that it is with ample justification that I give the assurance that in the entire history of Indian famines, while none has been more intense, in none have the deaths been so few.

CHINA.

OUR Shanghai correspondent says that delay has arisen in the conclusion of the commercial treaty in consequence of objections raised by the Viceroy Liu to the regulations for inland navigation. The Viceroy objects to the regulations chiefly as regards the right of vessels to include more than one treaty port in their itinerary and the right of shipowners to lease land and build godowns and jetties. The fear of the competition of Japanese launch traffic is probably the principal ground for the objections raised.

General Sharretts, the American Tariff Commissioner, speaking at a banquet at which he was the guest in Shanghai said that the people of China were ground to the verge of penury by the taxation necessary to meet the obligations of the central Government. Speaking individually and unofficially, he was opposed to the abolition of the "likin" and the substitution of a surtax, which would prove disastrous to all nations, and especially America.

Our correspondent telegraphed on Tuesday Aug 5:—General Sharretts, the American tariff expert, who has been appointed in connexion with tariff work as distinct from treaty revision, recently visited Nanking and informed the Viceroy that the American Government would not enter into the engagements named in Article 8 of Sir James Mackay's treaty with reference to the abolition of likin. Such utterances, to which inexperienced Chinese attach undue weight, must affect the negotiations for the treaty which is intended to benefit all commercial nations alike. Liu Kung's present unconciliatory attitude on the question of inland waters, which remains at a deadlock, is doubtless partly due to this expression of personal opinion. In a telegram sent to Sheng the Viceroy uses General Sharrett's statement as an argument against agreeing to Sir J. Mackay's proposals regarding Article 10.

Our Shanghai correspondent also says that the Nanking Viceroy has, through the Shanghai Taotai, addressed a strongly-worded request to the Consuls of the four Powers maintaining garrisons at Shanghai for the early withdrawal of the troops. The Chinese state that the Consuls of Great Britain, France, and Japan, while referring the matter to their respective Ministers, have expressed their concurrence with the views expressed in the Viceroy's letter, and it is hoped that Germany will concur with the other three Powers.

The Chinese residents of Tien-tsin have complained to the foreign Ministers that the Land Improvement Company, acting under the Provisional Government's franchise, is confiscating all land and buildings within a considerable area, and is giving the owners only small remuneration, which is fixed by the company. The managers of the company, it is further complained, are Provisional Government officials. Sir Ernest Satow has ordered General Creagh to investigate the matter.—"Times."

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Hunyadi János

FOR CONSTIPATION.

"Specially efficacious in the treatment of chronic constipation."—

PROFESSOR LAMBL,
University of Warsaw.

Average dose:—a wineglassful before breakfast, either pure or diluted with a similar quantity of hot or cold water.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE TSAR AND THE KAISER.

REUTER'S correspondent telegraphed from Reval on August, 5:—

Shortly after half-past eight this morning the Hohenzollern and the vessels escorting her came in sight of Reval. So soon as the Russian imperial yacht Standart, which, with the vessels escorting her, had gone out to meet the Hohenzollern, was sighted by those on board the German Imperial yacht, the Emperor William ordered a salute of 31 guns to be fired, which was immediately responded to by the same number of guns from the Standart. The German ships had hoisted the Russian flag at the main, and the Russian vessels the German flag. The band of the German ships struck up the Russian national hymn, while the German national anthem was played on board the Russian ships. The Tsar then ordered a salute of 33 guns to be fired in honour of the German Emperor, which was acknowledged by the Hohenzollern with a salute of the same number of guns.

The Emperor William then proceeded on board the Standart, and was received on the gangway by the Tsar. The meeting between the two Monarchs was most cordial, their Majesties embracing repeatedly. The Standart, which had meanwhile hoisted the flags of the two Emperors, then steered for Reval, followed by the Hohenzollern and the other vessels. As their Majesties approached the Russian squadron, consisting of 14 war vessels and 15 torpedo-boats, which lay in the roadstead, the Russian vessels fired a salute of 21 guns. The German Emperor shouted a greeting to each of the Russian warships, which was responded to by those on board. The Standart and Hohenzollern then dropped anchor among the Russian warships. The Emperor William subsequently returned on board the Hohenzollern, where his Majesty received formal visits from the Tsar and the Grand Duke Alexis and their suites.

At luncheon on board the Standart the Emperor proposed the health of Count Lamsdorf, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Tsar drank to the German Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bulow, and to Count von Eulenburg, Grand Marshal of the Prussian Court. In the afternoon their Majesties witnessed gunnery practice on board the Russian flagship Minine.

The following Russian warships will take part in the manœuvres to be held off this port in the presence of the two Emperors:—The battleships Imperator Alexander II., Pobieda, and Retvizan; the coast-service battleships Admiral Oushakoff, General Admiral Apraksin, Admiral Lazareff, Parvenets, and Kremi; the first-class cruisers Minine, Pamyat Azova, and Svietlana; the torpedo-gunboat Volvoda, and the coastguard gunboat Grodza. There will also be present the Imperial yachts Standart and Polar-nala Svizda, and a number of torpedo-boats.

The Emperor William attends the manœuvres with the Hohenzollern, the Prinz Heinrich, the Nymphe, the Sleipner, and three torpedo-boats.

(The town of Reval, at which the meeting took place, has considerable historical interest, and possesses many fine mediæval buildings. It was founded in 1219 by Waldemar II., King of the Danes, was purchased, with Esthonian, by the Military Order of German Knights in 1346 and in the 15th century was a flourishing town of the Hansa League. It passed into the hands of Sweden in 1561, and by capitulation into those of Russia in 1710. A large proportion of its population is of German blood.)

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MEETING.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Standard" wrote on Aug. 5:—If any doubt had existed as to the importance of the Emperor's visit to Reval, it would be removed by the leading article in to-night's "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," which, at the head of its columns, prints the following:—

His Majesty the Emperor will, during the next few days, be the guest in Russian waters of his Majesty the Emperor Nicholas. By this meeting of the two rulers, who are united in friendship, the visit is returned which the Emperor Nicholas paid in September last year to our own Emperor during the naval manœuvres in the Bay of Danzig. During the days which they then passed in common, the two Monarchs expressed a wish to meet under similar circumstances this year off the Russian coast. Greatly to our satisfaction, this wish is now being fulfilled. To the Emperor William its affords especial pleasure to be able to greet the noble ruler of Russia, to whom he is united by feelings of mutual cordiality. The relations of Germany to Russia have made favourable progress since the last interview between the Sovereigns, corresponding to the absence of any political friction between the two empires. The general situation permits us to rejoice that the two powerful Monarchs, whose policy for maintenance of peace weighs in the balance more than all else should once more gave a confidential exchange of ideas. This exchange is to be supplemented by conversations for which, since they take part in the interviews of the Sovereigns, the German Chancellor and the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs will find an opportunity. Count von Bulow is following a suggestion thrown out by the Emperor Nicholas when he enters into personal intercourse, as he did last year, with Count Lamsdorf, the proved head of the Russian Foreign Office. We have no doubt that these personal meetings of the rulers and statesmen will consolidate and foster the friendly and neighbourly intente between Germany and Russia, which is not obscured by any political differences whatsoever.

The tone of this communique goes far beyond the usual official language adopted in similar cases. As a rule the official organ confines itself to personal remarks on the Sovereign whom the Emperor is going to meet, and to some polite phrases about the friendly relations between Germany and the country concerned. This time, however, the Norddeutsche raises the interview between the Emperor and the Tsar to a considerably higher level than had generally been assigned to it. Never before has the entente between Germany and Russia been proclaimed so explicitly, and declared to be so cordial and complete, and the significance of this fact—occuring, as it does, only a few weeks after the renewal of the Triple Alliance—cannot be appreciated too highly.

According to rumours which, says the Rome correspondent of the "Telegraph," are current in high political circles, the visit of the King of Italy to the Tsar as well as the meeting between the Tsar and the Emperor William at Reval and the approaching visit of King Victor Emmanuel to Berlin at the end of this month are not merely an exchange of courtesies, but the corner-stones of an important project destined, it successfully carried out, to revolutionise the present groupings of the different countries. It appears that the old desire of the Tsar for peace, which was manifested by his convocation of The Hague Conference, has been revived, and the King of Italy is very warm an adherent. This time the Tsar's proposals will take a more precise and practical form, merely proposing a transformation or reduction in present armaments, which would no longer be used for European wars, but only for the maintenance of internal order and the protection of colonies beyond the seas, where lie the real interests of the Great Powers. In other words this would constitute a kind of disarmament, as there would be an understanding that the European countries would not fight each other.

The "Times" correspondent telegraphed from Paris on Aug. 5:—A sensational afternoon organ here, whose information is always subject to suspicion, recently announced that the King of Italy's visit to the Tsar had had as its object rather the consolidation of European peace by a vast scheme of disarmament than any desire to ensure the neutrality of Russia and the Dual Alliance in case Italy were to disturb that peace in Albania or Tripoli. No notice would have been taken of these somewhat mysterious suggestions if the telegraph agencies had not seemed to confirm and explain them in reporting this afternoon from certain English journals that the Tsar is about to resume his project of disarmament in a more practical form. This statement caused some sensation in Paris today, for the rumour arrived simultaneously with the detailed information as to the visit which Emperor William will make to-morrow to the Tsar and to the Russian fleet in the roadstead of Reval. But it should be said that few persons took it seriously, and the "Temps" alone ventured to express an opinion. "Such a piece of news as this," it sceptically said, "expressed in such general terms, smacks considerably of holiday politics."

Paris, Aug. 6 ("Times").—The visit of the German Emperor to Reval is looked upon in Paris as a perfectly natural act of courtesy. Frenchmen are no longer capable of being disquieted by the annual spectacle of the meeting of William II. and Nicholas II.

Reuter's correspondent telegraphs from St. Petersburg (Aug. 6):—

In official circles, in the Press and among the public there appears to be a desire to regard the meeting between the Tsar and the German Emperor at Reval solely from the point of view of its contribution to the maintenance of the general peace a valuable guarantee of which is the good feeling existing between Russia and Germany. Still in spite of Russia's sincerely peaceful sentiments it is observed that antagonism may arise between the two countries as a result of the imposition of Custom duties with prejudicial consequences for the future of their good relations and in view of this contingency the Russian journals "especially the" "Novosti" and the "Novoe Vremya," express the hope that the meeting between the two Emperors at Reval will result in the removal of any tariff obstacles in the way of the renewal of the Russo-German commercial treaty of 1894.

ENGLAND, RUSSIA, AND ABYSSINIA.

The "Times" correspondent writes from Berlin (Aug. 1):—

One of the many excellent counsels which Count von Berchem gave over to the Press of his country the other day was to avoid the employment of dangerous catchwords. He was, it is true, speaking of the use of such grandiloquent phrases as "Civis Romanus sum," but his remarks apply with equal force to the formulæ which are employed to solve for the German reader the problems of international politics. None of these formulæ are so well worn as that which represents England and Russia as antagonists as to all their points of contact. The "Kreuz Zeitung" has now discovered fresh possibilities of offence in Abyssinia. The thesis, which is not wanting in ingenuity, is developed as follows:—

The Abyssinian Metropolitan, Abuna Mateos, has recently had an audience of the Tsar in St. Petersburg. The "Kreuz Zeitung" thinks that the Emperor Menelik would hardly have sent a special mission on so long a journey simply to emphasise the connection between the Greek Orthodox and the Abyssinian Churches. There must be other reasons. Abyssinia is alarmed at the activity of England in Yemen and Western Arabia. England's object is to seize Mecca and Medina, and by the influence conferred by their possession to become the greatest Mahomedan Power in the world. England would thus be mistress of the whole route from Egypt to South Persia and India, and the Red Sea would be an English lake. Neither Russia nor France could tolerate this, and Abyssinia, who sees her trade endangered, is, perhaps, appealing to the former Power for protection.

The details of the thesis are carefully worked out, and there is no manifest animus against England. The article has, however, been composed in accordance with the formula to which I have referred, and may possibly be the precursor of others which, while the Emperor William and the Tsar meet at Reval, will further emphasise the antagonism between England and Germany's "eastern neighbour."

RUSSIA AND THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

The following telegrams are published:—St. Petersburg, Aug. 2 (Reuter).—It is semi-officially announced that the Russian Ministry of Finance expects a reply in the negative from the Powers to its note regarding the Brussels convention, the Ministry being convinced that in this question the Powers will be guided by their interests and not by what is right. After receiving replies in the negative the Russian Government will prepare to affirm once more that it will regard any increase in Customs duties on Russian sugar as an infringement of treaties, and consequently, if such increase is enforced, the Russian Government will consider itself free to disregard treaty stipulations when it thinks fit. As regards the carrying into effect of these views, the Ministry of Finance does not propose to take general measures against the Powers collectively. The special circumstances in each case will be considered with a view to the adoption of measures which will be the most advantageous for Russia. It is known, however, that it is proposed before everything to raise the Customs duties on wines and on several classes of goods imported into Russia by treats, chiefly by the land frontier on the west.

Vienna, August 5 ("Times"):—There is a disposition here to regard the renewed threat of the St. Petersburg Cabinet to resort to reprisals if countervailing duties are imposed on Russian sugar rather as an attempt to intimidate the States concerned than as the expression of the serious determination of the Russian Government on this subject. It is pointed out that if Russia were to resort to reprisals certain of the States which would be prejudiced thereby could very effectively follow her example.

Odessa, August 2 ("Times"):—It is now abundantly evident that public opinion in all the chief commercial centres of Russia is absolutely opposed to the extraordinary course adopted by M. Witte with regard to the Sugar Question. His Excellency was most ill-advised. It is contended, in not sending a delegate to the Brussels Conference. It is not only that the opportunity was thereby lost of coming into an agreement with the other Powers concerned, but the omission will naturally be taken as demonstrating the inability of the Tsar's Minister to refute the contention of the Washington Government that Russian sugar still continues, disgustedly, to be a, bounty-fed export, and such it really is.

Commercial experts in this country say that it is the sheerest folly on the part of the Minister of Finance to threaten a Customs war against half-a-score States in view of the now well-known fact that he was not in a position to wage such a struggle against Germany alone, over Count von Bulow's Tariff Bill.

New York, Aug. 5 ("Times").—According to the Washington correspondent of the "Mail" and "Express," the probable failure of M. de Witte's proposal of an international conference on the trust question is the result of American diplomacy. The correspondent says it would not do for the State Department to say, officially or unofficially, that it regarded the Russian invitation to the European Powers as a move against American business men and that it set out to checkmate that move. Nevertheless that is what happened. The recent statement issued by the Russian financial agent in Washington to the effect that newspaper accounts of the purpose of the proposed conference are incorrect is regarded by the correspondent as having been forced by the attitude of the United States Government.

FUTURE OF ASIA MINOR.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

The "Morning Post" correspondent telegraphed from Vienna (Aug. 5):—

The "Pesther Lloyd" publishes an article on the commercial and industrial importance of the Baghdad Railway. The country through which the line will be constructed is at present in a state of abject poverty, partly owing to the burden of taxation imposed on the people by the Government, and partly owing to the faulty methods of cultivation employed by the tillers of the land. It is stated that nine-tenths of the land in Asiatic Turkey is lying entirely uncultivated, so that it may be safely said that there is room in Asia Minor for ten times as many inhabitants as the country now contains. When the Baghdad Railway is completed the Government in Constantinople will be in a position to exercise better control in the remoter parts of Asia Minor and to take adequate measures for the protection of life and property. European capital and the technical knowledge possessed by European experts will be able to increase the produce of the country tenfold. It may be anticipated that an extensive export trade in tobacco, fruits, silk and wool will be developed, and that corn-producing countries will find a formidable rival in Asia Minor.

The territory between the Tigris and the Euphrates is the most suitable for agricultural purposes and the Germans propose to take over the land in return for a payment to the Turkish Government and to parcel it out to the natives for cultivation in small holdings. The idea is that the German company would pay all the taxes imposed on the people. This would not only be a great advantage from an economic point of view, but would also tend to make the Germans absolute masters of the country. There are great opportunities for the production of wool in Mesopotamia and for the export of wine from Anatolia. Asia Minor is extremely rich in mineral resources, and extensive mining industries, says the writer, are sure to spring up in the wake of the Baghdad Railway. There are unlimited quantities of petroleum in the valleys of the Tigris and the Euphrates, and enough timber in the forests of Anatolia and Kurdestan to supply the needs of Europe for many years to come. The writer in the "Pesther Lloyd" comes to the conclusion that the development of Asia Minor will be a serious economic danger to Europe, which will then be harassed by America on the west and by Asia on the east. The German Emperor, he adds, has never shown more political foresight than in taking steps to make German influence in Asia Minor predominant.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 23.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

731-01—Muljee C and V—The Advocate General and others vs Hajee Cassim Jakoo—Khandoo and S
261-01—Edgelow G and W—Rao Bahadur Maneckchund Kapurchand vs Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Thoothi and others—Ardeshir H and D.
829-01—Mansukial D J and M—Goverdhundas Sunderdas vs Lukhmidas Valjee—Bickuel M and M.
380-01—Thakurdas and Co—R Murray vs D Barlow—Crawford and Co.
862-00—Mansukial D and J—Jamnagir Nitlagir vs W L Harvey—Crawford B and Co.
360-00—Smitham B and N—Vithaldas Dhurandas and others vs The Municipal Commissioner—Crawford B and Co.
421-01—Wadia and G—Rustomjee Ardesir Spencer vs Fazul Feeroo Mahomed and others—H J and M.
216-00—Sorabjee and J—Atmaram Vithaldas Mehta vs Kalandas Vithaldas and others—Edgelow G and W. For trial on merits.
328-98—Thakurdas and Co—Jaikisondas Gangadas vs Runchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.
256-02—Framjee and D—Fatmabai widow and others vs Abdool Succoor—Bhaishanker K and G.
181-02—Thakurdas and Co—Ladakhoy Hassum vs Suleiman Goolamhoosen—Ardeshir H D and Co.
204-02—R P Mehta—Bai Parbhu widow and others vs Bai Manchabai widow and others—Little and Co and D D Romer.
263-02—Maiubhai J and M—Motilal Dayabhoy and others vs Ratanjee Sorabjee N Talati and others—Unwala and P.
269-02—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolamhoosen vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim &c—Crawford B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CRowE.
Suits for hearing and final Disposal.
Short Cause.

641-01—M R Vakil—Hirachand Dewchand vs Kankoochand Shirchand and others—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

For Re-hearing.

720-00—Payne G S and M—Charles G Harchikoe and others vs Kalkhusbroo Kekaos and others—Mulla and M—Part heard.

Long Causes.

256-00—Payne G S and M—Hursukhdas Mahakisson and others vs Nurbeeram Toolsiram and others—Daphtary and F—Part heard.
7-01—In person—Joshi Muljee Trionmjee and others vs Tribhowandas Bappujee—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING,
After the Chamber business is over.
For Further Evidence:

275-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Chandulal Lukhla vs Sidruthrai Soojanrai—Malvi H and M.

Long Causes.

840-01—Thakoredas and Co—Hajee Saboo Seedick vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail—Unwalla and P—Part heard.
21-01—Mansukhlal J and H—The Scoonderdas S and W Co vs Narrondas Canjee—Smetham B and N.

Short Causes.

259-02—Smetham B and N—Robert Dalton vs John Stanley Smith and another—Little and Co—Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

147-02—Smetham B and N—Harilal Jugganath vs Merwanjee Nusserwanjee—Wadia and G.
349-02—Payne G S and M—Volkart Brothers vs Nensey Kheraj and Co—Little and Co.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

160-01—Crasie L and O—The Acting Advocate General vs Janardhen Balkrishna—Crasie L and O.
304-02—Dekshit and D—Dholsajee Hakamchand and another vs Bai Manibai widow and others—M R Vakil.
602-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Bhagoobai widow and another vs Ramjee Govindjee—Unwalla and P.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd August 1902.

There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee, at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Thursday next, the 28th instant, at 6-45 p.m.

Members of the Committee are particularly requested to attend.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd August 1902.

1. Colonel C B Mayne's next lecture on Field Fortifications and Defence of Posts, &c, will take place on Thursday, the 28th instant, at the Town Hall, at 6 p.m. The Commandant hopes that the attendance of members will be as numerous as possible.

2. Leave of absence has been granted to Captain E A Kenyon, from the 6th September to the 6th December 1902.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

POONA RACES AND STEEPLE CHASES.

24th, 27th, and 29th SEPT, 1st, 4th, and 6th OCT, 1902.

Owners are reminded that 2nd Entries close on Tuesday, 26th August, 1902. Final Entries close on Tuesday, 9th September, 1902.

POONA 7th EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 30th AUGUST, 1902.

Owners are reminded that 1st Entries close at 6 P. M. on Monday, 25th August, 2nd Entries close at 6 P. M. on Tuesday, 26th August, 1902.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. C.,
Poona, 20th August, 1902.

THERE was an unfortunate case of suicide in the Suffolk Regiment at Karachi on the 15th instant; a private soldier, named Fisher, who was in hospital at Ghizri, somehow managed to leave hospital and drawn himself in a pool of water. The man was supposed not to be in his right mind, and a court of enquiry was held into the circumstances under which the unfortunate man was permitted to leave the hospital.

Bishop's Varalettes for Gout

Are confidently recommended to all sufferers from Gout, Rheumatism, Gravel, Gouty Eczema, Sciatica, Lumbago, and all Uric Acid troubles, as they both cure and prevent attacks. When one of Bishop's Varalettes for Gout is dropped in water or other liquid it dissolves quickly and completely with brisk effervescence.

A COLONEL in his Majesty's Army writes:—

"A year ago I suffered very much from Gravel, and regularly every two months "passed stones, and had untold torture, and twice was seriously ill in consequence. "I saw your advertisement and got some Bishop's Varalettes for Gout, and from that "day to this I have never suffered the slightest pain, had a suspicion of gravel or "anything else. I have now taken these Varalettes three times a day (one after each "meal) for a year."

Mrs. J. HAMMOND, 7 Crowhurst Road, Brixton, S.W., writes:—

"I feel that I ought to let you know of the great and speedy benefit which I have "derived from the use of your Varalettes for Gout. I am 63 years of age, and have "for many years suffered from Gouty symptoms, and these became so much aggravated "last spring that I frequently could scarcely turn in bed for the pain, or dress "myself in the morning. I then determined to give your remedy a trial, and it is a "positive fact that from the first day of taking it, up to the present date, the acute "pains have entirely disappeared, so that I have not lost one night's rest from that cause. "I continued the treatment for a month, and have since had a 5s. Case. I now find that "if the pains seem inclined to return a few days' treatment disperses them. It is "certainly a wonderful remedy."

Lieut.-Colonel CLARKE, 7 Beacheroft Road, East Sheen, S.W., writes:—

"I have been in the habit of using Bishop's Varalettes for Gout for some time, "and I find them the best corrective for Gout I know of. I have suffered great "inconvenience in the past from this malady, but since I have used Bishop's Varalettes "for Gout I have been but seldom troubled. I was through the Egyptian Campaign, "1881, and during the whole time I used Bishop's Lithia preparations, and found them "of great value. I always take one of Bishop's Varalettes for Gout in my whisky and "water and I find them most convenient and portable."

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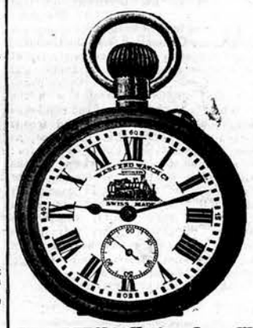

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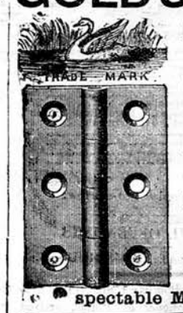

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREAT DAYS.

Friday, though the fact was not blazed abroad from the housetops, was one of the great days in the story of mankind. It was a day on which the Emancipation Act, in the words of King Edward, spoke the doom of slavery all round the world. It seems an age back in history since it was untrue to sing, "Slaves cannot breathe in England"; but men who have not yet reached the Psalmist's span of life may have been born under a Union Jack which sheltered nearly a million slaves. Only sixty-eight years have passed since three-quarters of a million slaves in British Colonies threw off their chains.

WHEN THE SLAVES WERE FREED.

The Act by which three-quarters of a million slaves became free men must be regarded as one of the chief landmarks in the path of human freedom; and the moment at which legal slavery passed out of the British Empire must be set down as one of the great moments in the world's history. There are those still living who remember the memorable night when the slaves throughout the Colonies crowded the churches and chapels, and there, through the evening hours of July 31, 1834, waited for the coming of Freedom. "As the hour of midnight approached", says one chronicler of this great time, "they fell upon their knees, and awaited the solemn moment, all hushed, silent, and prepared. When twelve o'clock sounded from the chapel bells they sprang upon their feet, and through every island rang glad sounds of thanksgiving to the Father of all, for the chains were broken, and the slaves were free".

"FREEDOM DAY" IN THE SOUTH.

There was something dramatic in the way in which Freedom came to the Southern States of the Union when the Civil War closed and brought in its train the greatest single addition to the ranks of free men since the world began. "We had been expecting it," says a slave who was set free by the war. "Freedom was in the air, and had been for months. Soldiers who had been discharged, or whose regiments had been paroled, were constantly passing near our place. 'The grape-vine telegraph' was kept busy night and day. The news and mutterings of great events were swiftly carried from one plantation to another." The echoes of the fight for freedom reached the slaves on the plantations, and the treasures from the "highdoss" were buried in the woods. It is significant and pathetic to read that trusted slaves were chosen to guard the buried treasure.

THE NIGHT BEFORE.

As the day of freedom drew near the life on the [illegible] more exciting, and on the night [illegible] was sent to the slave quarters, [illegible]ing unusual was going to happen at the [illegible] house" the next morning, the scenes of enthusiasm were without parallel on the plantations. There was little, if any, sleep that night. All was excitement and expectancy. Early the next morning word was sent to all the slaves, old and young, to gather at the house. "In company (says one of them) with my mother, brother and sister, and a large number of other slaves, I went to the master's house. All of our master's family were either standing or seated on the veranda of the house, where they could see what was to take place and hear what was said. There was a feeling of deep interest, or perhaps sadness, on their faces, but not bitterness. As I now recall the impression they made upon me they did not at the moment seem to be sad because of the loss of property, but rather because of parting with those whom they had reared, and who were in many ways very close to them.

OUT OF THE LAND OF BONDAGE.

So four million slaves passed out of the land of bondage, and in the lives of thousands of good American citizens to-day the scene that is oftenest looked back upon is that of a United States officer, standing outside the "big house" on the slave plantation, reading from a long paper that from that moment all the slaves were free, and could go where they pleased. One of the most famous men in America, friend and guest of President Roosevelt, is a man who was once a slave, and who remembers his mother bending over him when the officer had read the proclamation, and kissing him, while tears of joy fell down her cheeks. "She explained to us what it all meant; that this was the day for which she had been so long praying, but fearing that she would never live to see."

THE KING'S ENGLISH.

The King's English has changed as kings have come and gone. Here is a passage from the record of a crowning of long ago:—"The Cardinall, as Archebishoppe of Caunterbure, showing the King to the people at the iiij parties of the said pulpitt, shall say in this wise, 'Sirs. I here present Henry (true) and rightfull, and undoubted, enheritour by the lawes of God and man to the coroune and roiall dignite of England, with all things thereunto annexed and apperteyning, electe, chosen, and required by all three state of the same land to take yppon him the said coroune and roiall dignite, whereuppon ye shall understand that this dale is prefixed and appoynted by all the piers of this land for the consecraction, eurnecion, and coronacion of the said most excellent Prince Henry; will ye, sirs, at this tyme geve your willes and assentes to the same consecracion, enrecion, and coronacion?" Whereunto the peple shall saie, with a greate voice, 'Ye. Ye. So be hit. King Henryl King Henry!'" Whatever the stage-manager of the Coronation do, it is to be hoped the reporters will not carefully follow precedent next Saturday.

"AN EAR FOR MUSIC."

Somebody has found out that Mr. Balfour has "an ear for music," and is, indeed, "the first musical Premier" for quite a long time. If the statement is meant to cast a reflection on the musical tastes of his predecessors it is surely not well founded. Though it would be extravagant, perhaps, to set down music as one of the recreations of many of our statesmen, it would surely be equally unjust to class them with the famous man who represented a class now happily passed away—the man who, asked to attend a concert at which his brother was to be present, refused with some such excuse as "if he were half as deaf as his brother he would buy two tickets." The men who, in these days, do not love music, could surely be crowded into a very short and narrow street.

MR. SPURGEON'S JOKE.

The truth is that music has become probably the most universal of all pleasures, and that most of our public men, so far from being unmusical or "anti-musical," would probably rather agree with the veteran diplomatist who, when asked the secret of his prolonged youth, said: "Music and flowers." Even Dr. Johnson, who belonged to the unmusical people, remarked, while listening to the harpsichord at Mrs. Thrale's, "I shall be glad to have a new sense given to me," and it is surely the greatest of fables to say that the man ever lived who hated music. Mr. Spurgeon refused to have an organ, and no chord of music has ever sounded in the Tabernacle he made famous all over the world; but one remembers how even Mr. Spurgeon took the handle of a poor organ-grinder's organ in the streets of Mentone, and turned it while its owner picked up the coins which fell like April rain.

SOME CONFESSIONS.

The Duke of Argyll is said to have declared that he could not tell the difference between "Pop Goes the Weasel" and "God Save the King", and a King's brother-in-law who could not recognise the National Anthem must be unmusical indeed—as unmusical as President Grant, who was heard to say that he only knew two tunes, one of which was "Yankee Doodle," and the other wasn't! But such confessions are probably more interesting than true. It was one of our greatest Judges who declared that music is "an art which strengthens the bonds of civilised society", and the greatest of our poets has set down in immortal language that the men who hath no music in himself is "not to be trusted."

MONARCHS AND MUSIC.

Monarchs have generally been fond of music. It has been said of James the First of Scotland that he "excelled all mankind in the art, both vocal and instrumental," and, however exaggerated this tribute may be, James the First is generally recognised as the "inventor" or inspirer of the plaintive music which comes from beyond the Tweed. The King has, or had, many compositions to his credit. Frederick the Great of Prussia had a double fame as composer and performer too. He composed a hundred solos and played them skilfully on the flute, and when at home gave up four hours a day to his favourite source of enjoyment. The Tsar is said to be one of the best living royal vocalists, and the story is told of him that once, after a song, he turned round and said: "Well, my enemies say many harsh things about me, but I defy them to say I cannot sing as well as the best of them."

WHAT THE KING HAS DONE FOR MUSIC.

King Edward, if his love of music has not come before the public in so pronounced a manner as his father's, has a keen appreciation of what Addison called the only sensuous pleasure in which excess cannot be injurious. One of the chief works in which he interests himself as Prince of Wales was the founding of the Royal College of Music. It was he who induced the Society of Arts to appoint a committee, on which the Prince sat as chairman, to consider the subject of musical education; and at St. James's Palace nearly twenty years later the Heir Apparent, in the words of Sir George Grove, gave the "keynote of the movement" which has placed the College of Music among the established institution of the kingdom. The municipalities responded to the Prince's appeal and £126,000 was raised for the founding of the institution which was to be, in the King's words, "what the Berlin Conservatoire is to Germany, what the Paris Conservatoire is to France, or the Vienna Conservatoire to Austria—the recognised centre of the musical world."

BISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

There are bishops and bishops, and one is glad to recall the example of Bishop Westcott, of Durham, who paid all his bishop's income into a special banking account called "The King's Messenger Fund" out of which he maintained the bishopric, and the balance of which he regarded as a trust for Durham, leaving it behind him for the use of the diocese. It is pleasanter to remember the last bequest of Bishop Westcott than to read the story of one of his predecessors at Durham whose bishopric cost him £10,000. Lord Trevor's brother, it is said, was appointed when the bishopric of Durham was vacant by a gentleman who said that if his lordship wished his brother to be bishop it could be brought about by an advance of £10,000 to the Duke of Cumberland, who needed the money to go to Newmarket. The money was forthcoming, the Duke went to the races, and the poor's brother to the Church

SORE HANDS

Red, Rough Hands, Itching Burning Palms and Painful Finger Ends

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

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Exclusively, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to useany other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other *medicated* soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

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TEAS—Perfect Quality.

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WHISKIES—Old and mellow.

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TEAS—A treat for all.

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Restores the Hair.
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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

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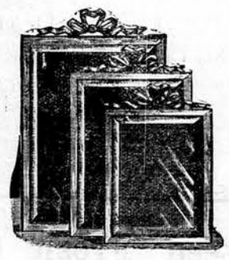

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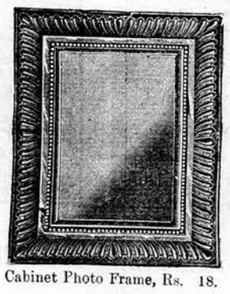

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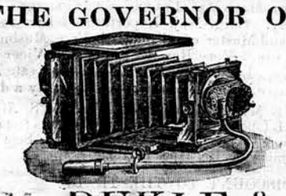

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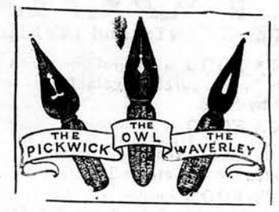

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The **effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

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"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

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Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBL THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
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"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

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